

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

October 11, 1916

\$150 per Year

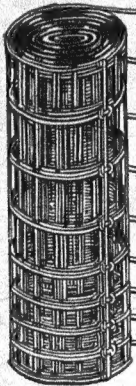


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## HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK

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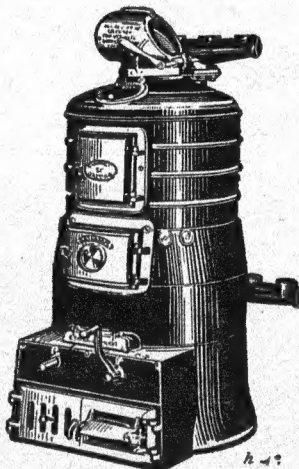


## Why do so many farmers put up with this wretched kind of heating? You can save health, money, comfort---the family unity---with GURNEY-OXFORD HOT WATER HEATING

Look over your own lifetime and the experiences of your neighbors. Is it any wonder that the young folk, and the hired help, wanted to leave for the city—with the farm home cheerless and deathly-cold for month after month in the winter? There is certainly no excuse NOW for a badly heated farm home, with Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating a tried and proven success in hundreds of country houses.

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### Our Booklet Explains

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The Gurney-Oxford Boiler, pipes, valves and fittings for a house like this, with 500 feet of radiation, costs \$436 F.O.B. Winnipeg. At this price any reputable fitter can supply the materials, the labor and freight being moderate extras.

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## A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal, bank or express money order. Mail your \$1.50 today.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager  
Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir  
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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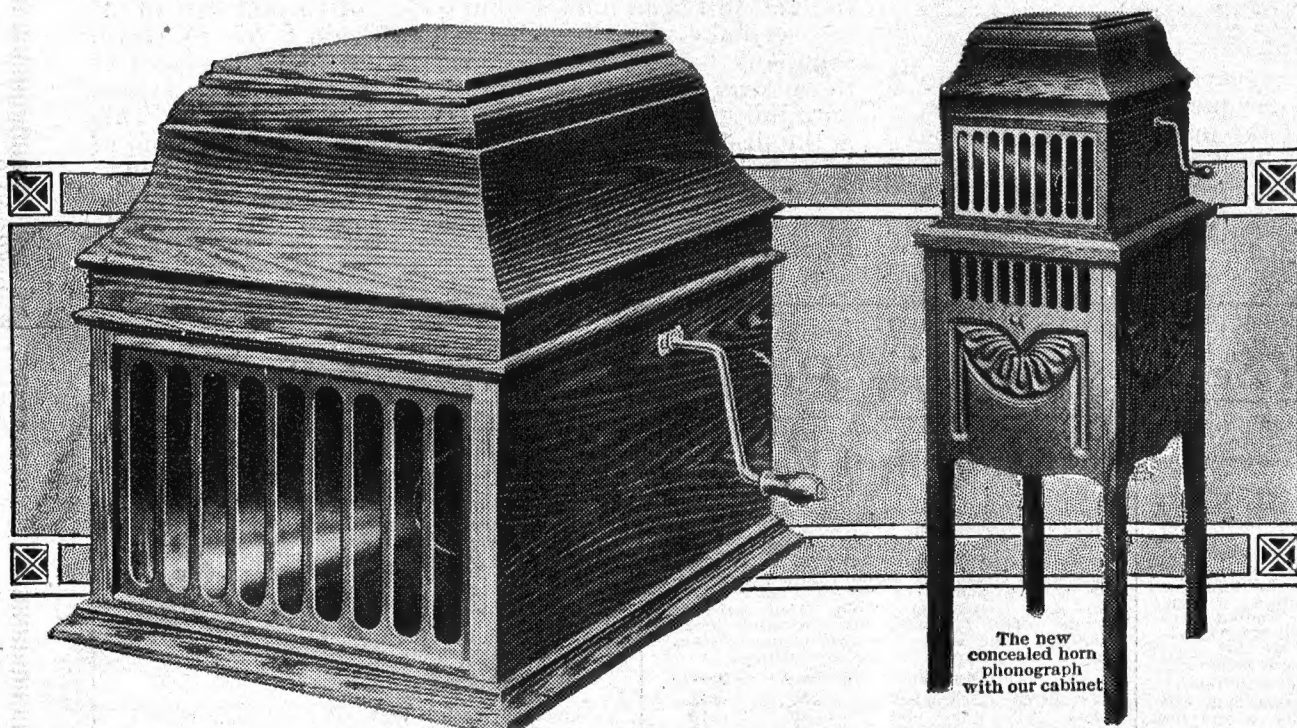
## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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## Advertising Rates

Commercial display—18 cents per agate line.  
Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.  
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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



The new concealed horn phonograph with our cabinet

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among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

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We will send you the *new* model Edison and your choice of all the brand new records on an **absolutely free loan**. Hear all the waltzes, two-steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Then when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense. If you decide to keep it—send us only a small deposit (\$1.00) and pay the balance at the rate of only a few dollars a month—without interest.

**REMEMBER**, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C. O. D. to us—no obligation to buy—a full free trial in your own home—direct from us—direct to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

**The Reason:** Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Well, we'll tell you—we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these *new* style Edisons especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as a few dollars a month.

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Your name and address on a postal or in a letter, (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—**while this offer lasts**. Fill out the coupon today.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors  
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U. S. Office, Edison Block, Chicago

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Edison Phonograph Distributors,  
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Gentlemen:—Please send me your new Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

Name.....

Address.....

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New system Teeth, without plates; crowns, inlays, all kinds of fillings; extractions or any other form of work performed for you by the most up-to-date methods. Samples of our work shown and estimates given upon request.

No Person Too Nervous  
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Canada's Best and Most Up-to-date Dental Office  
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Many of the wealthiest men in Canada carry Great-West Insurance.

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### THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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Ask for Personal Rates



# FREE Pure Seed for One Acre FREE

## In Cash \$500 for best results

Pure clean seed of the very highest quality is the greatest need among the Western grain growers today. Experts have proved from experience that under normal conditions the difference between the very best seed and ordinary seed means an increased yield of from three to five bushels per acre on wheat; six to eight on barley, and twelve to fifteen on oats. Not only is the yield greater but, the sample being of such superior quality, the grain brings a better grade, and consequently a higher price. Another big advantage is that the man who sows choice seed will cultivate more carefully than the man who sows poor seed. Considered from every standpoint the use of high class seed is a big money making proposition for every grain grower.

The Grain Growers' Guide has made arrangements to supply **Free** to 1,000 farmers sufficient registered wheat, oats and barley of the very purest and best strain to seed one acre next spring. This seed is the best grown in the Prairie Provinces, which means the best in the world. In itself this is an inducement which no farmer can afford to overlook. But in addition The Grain Growers' Grain Company has agreed to donate \$500 in cash prizes to those who produce the best seed from the plot seeded with the seed supplied by The Grain Growers' Guide. This is the first time any such campaign for the production of pure seed has been carried out, and we know that it will appeal very, very strongly to those farmers who want to grow the largest crops of the best grain that it is possible to produce.

### Pure Registered Seed

In order to discover whether the Western farmers were anxious to secure high class seed, The Guide experimented last spring. A quantity of first generation, registered, Marquis wheat was purchased from Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., and put up in ten pound sacks. One sack of this choice wheat was offered to any farmer for collecting subscriptions to The Guide. Altho it was practically seed time before the offer was announced every sack was quickly taken and many orders received that could not be filled, as the supply was exhausted. The Guide knew then, beyond a doubt, that the farmers wanted pure seed. Arrangements were made with Mr. Wheeler for a larger quantity of his wheat this year, but, unfortunately, his whole crop was hailed out and he has absolutely nothing for distribution.

Under these circumstances The Guide staff has searched the three Prairie Provinces to find the best stock of registered wheat, oats and barley that the world produces, and we have been successful in finding a considerable amount, tho it is surprising to discover the comparatively small quantity of this high class seed produced. A great deal of it is grown by farmers from original foundation stock secured from Seager Wheeler while some others are growing from original stock produced by Prof. Bracken on the University Farm at Saskatoon. We have purchased our pure seed from farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. All are members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The growing fields have been inspected, as well as the threshed grain, and it is all sealed in sacks after inspection by the C.S.G.A. inspectors, which guarantees the seed to be absolutely pure in variety, entirely free from noxious weeds of all kinds, plump, free from frost, and at least 95 per cent. germination test. Nothing could be done to insure better seed and The Guide will guarantee it to be the best obtainable.

The Guide stock of pure seed consists of both Fife and Marquis wheat, sealed in 20 lb. sacks; O.A.C. 21 and Canadian Thorpe Barley, sealed in 24 lb. sacks; Banner and Victory oats, sealed in 20 lb. sacks. These sacks each contain the quantity which under average conditions is recognized to be the best for a quarter-acre seed plot.

This seed, properly taken care of will rapidly produce enough to seed a half section farm.

20 lbs. of wheat should produce from a quarter acre at least 8 bushels and this 8 bushels the second year should produce 192 bushels.

24 lbs. of barley on a quarter acre should produce 12½ bushels and the second year this 12½ bushels should produce 312½ bushels.

20 lbs. of oats on a quarter acre should produce 20 bushels and the second year this 20 bushels should produce 640 bushels.

From this it will be seen that the man who gets The Guide pure seed will, in two years, be able to have his entire farm seeded with the highest class seed available and be reaping the reward for good business judgment and good farming. And if he becomes a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and grows his seed under their rules and inspection he will find it a real money-making proposition.

### \$500 in Prizes

#### 41 Prizes Worth Winning

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg is assisting The Grain Growers' Guide in this campaign for the production of pure seed by donating \$500 in cash to be given absolutely free and without any reservation to those who produce the best results from the seed distributed by The Grain Growers' Guide. The following are the cash prizes which will be given free by The Grain Growers' Grain Company in this competition:

	For Wheat.	For Oats.	For Barley.
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	15
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	9	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	—
13th "	6	—	—
14th "	5	—	—
15th "	5	—	—
16th "	5	—	—
17th "	5	—	—
18th "	4	—	—
19th "	3	—	—
20th "	3	—	—
Total	\$315	\$105	\$80

The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg, in November, 1917, at which every person who earns one or more sacks of The Guide's pure seed will be entitled to enter the competition for the \$500 in cash prizes. Each competitor must send one-half bushel, either of wheat, oats or barley, grown from The Guide's pure seed and a small sheaf of the same grain. We expect to have at least 1,000 entries, which will make it by far the largest seed fair ever held in Western Canada.

The Guide has been very fortunate in securing as Judges George Serls, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College. These are three of the best judges in Canada, and the basis of judging will be that used at the regular large seed fairs. The men who win the first prizes at The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair in November, 1917, will stand pretty close to Seager Wheeler as producers of the world's best seed and will be able to get a higher price for their seed grain than ordinary producers. Capturing the first prizes in this seed fair will put them on the high road to producing high class seed and selling at a fancy price.

### Terms of Competition

- Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley, described on this page, free of charge.
- No person may earn more than three sacks of any one variety of grain, but to everyone who earns three sacks The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of all charge.
- Any number of members of the same family may enter and earn this grain on an equal basis.
- Every person who earns The Guide's pure seed must be a **paid in advance** subscriber to The Guide or some member of their family living in the same house must be a **paid in advance** subscriber to The Guide. It will, therefore, be necessary for any subscriber now in arrears who wants to earn this pure seed and enter the \$500 prize competition to send in their \$1.50 for renewal at the same time they send the coupon on this page.
- No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.
- All sacks of seed earned before the first of January, 1917, will be shipped to the winners by the farmers who have grown the seed from their own shipping point on or about the first of February.
- The Guide will provide to each person who wins one or more sacks of the seed full instructions from the leading experts on the best methods for treating the seed, preparing the seed plot, cultivation, harvesting, threshing and cleaning.
- Every winner of one or more sacks of The Guide pure seed will be assisted to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and thus secure the advantages of growing pure registered seed. This seed will be accepted by the C.S.G.A. as foundation stock and entitle the holders to membership in the Association.
- In case our supply of registered seed does not equal the demand, we will supply the purest, cleanest and best seed of guaranteed high quality that can be found in the country, and winners of this seed will also be fully entitled to enter the \$500 cash prize competition. But for those who make reservations now pure registered seed will be held and given in order of precedence.

We know that there will be a rush for this seed and the quantity is limited. We cannot provide this pure, high class seed for more than one farmer out of every 200 in the Prairie Provinces, because it is not available in Canada. Those that come first will be first served. Any person who wants to earn this seed and enter this competition should fill in the coupon on this page for the number of sacks they intend to earn and should forward it at once in order to secure full instructions, details and necessary supplies. Those who delay will regret it when it is too late.

### The Grain Growers' Guide

**NOTE**—Don't forget that only paid in advance subscribers will be allowed to earn this pure seed. If, therefore, your subscription is in arrears send in \$1.50 with the coupon to put you in good standing.

### COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Gentlemen:—Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of your pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

..... 20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and ..... 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat.  
..... 24 lb. sacks O.A.C. 21 Barley and ..... 24 lb. sacks Can. Thorpe Barley.

..... 20 lb. sacks Victory Oats and ..... 20 lb. sacks Banner Oats.  
In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$500 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary ..... subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each on or before January 1, 1917.

Name .....

P.O. ....

Province .....



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 11th, 1916

## THE ANGEL OF DEATH

Canada is undergoing her first great baptism of war and blood. Every day her sons are giving up their lives on the battlefield. Thousands of homes thruout the land are in mourning and every day the cables bring dread tidings from the firing line. As John Bright said in the British House of Commons at the time of the Crimean War, "It seems that the angel of death is abroad thruout the land; you can almost hear the beating of his wings." The best of our young manhood is being sacrificed on the altar of liberty to curb the criminal ambition of the German war lords. Surely these criminals in high places should be compelled to pay the price for the slaughter and devastation which they have brought upon the civilized world.

When the cables last week brought the news of the death of Frank Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan, there was widespread sorrow and regret thruout Western Canada. Tho badly needed in his chosen field, Mr. Mantle felt more strongly the call to military service and left his work and his family to fight in the cause of the Empire. He was one of the most promising young men in this country and his loss to the cause of agricultural development will long be felt and long be regretted. Along with thousands of others of Western Canada he made the supreme sacrifice that liberty and democracy might continue and not be overborne by the selfish and criminal ambitions of a military oligarchy.

## VALUE OF PURE SEED

For a country whose chief industry is wheat growing we give comparatively small attention to the supply of high class raw material. In any factory where a high class product is being turned out, great care is taken to see that all the raw material is the best that can be procured and is in perfect condition before entering the manufacturing process. Wheat growing is also a manufacturing industry and the most important raw material is the seed. If the seed is not the best the crop that is produced will also be inferior. Any person who visits the Chief Grain Inspector's office in Winnipeg and watches for a short time the samples taken from the cars passing thru to the terminal elevators will learn volumes about the quality of seed sown thruout the country. Thousands of farmers sow seed in which several varieties are inter-mixed and which contains weed seeds and which has not been tested for germination. The result is that they get a low grade and a heavy dockage and their crop is lighter than it should be, all of which results in a heavy financial loss, when the same amount of work with the use of good seed would produce the maximum returns. There should be a vigorous campaign carried on thruout this country to induce every farmer to put in nothing but the best seed, but at the present time the necessary quantity of high class seed is not in the country.

The production of choice seed is always a paying proposition and it is difficult to understand why more farmers do not undertake it. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association for some years has been doing splendid work in this direction but its membership is altogether too small for the proper requirements of the country.

The Grain Growers' Guide to encourage pure seed production has secured a considerable quantity of registered seed, of which the purity and germinating quality is guaranteed and will distribute this seed thruout the West this winter. To encourage farmers in the production of good seed The Grain Growers' Grain Company is offering \$500 in 41 cash prizes for those who produce the best results

from the wheat, oats and barley distributed by The Guide. Full details are given on another page. There never was a year when wheat brought as good a price as the present and in all human probability next year's price will be just as good no matter how big the crop. Wheat prices will in all probability remain good tho not as high as at present for several years but whether prices are high or low it is equally important that good seed should be used because it will increase the yield, improve the grade, reduce the dockage and thus increase very largely the financial returns. The quantity of this registered seed which The Guide has obtained is not large but it will be sufficient for several hundred farmers and will be distributed in order of precedence.

## OUR BRITISH PREJUDICE

One result of the war and the part that Canada has played in the struggle it is predicted by all our public men will be to bring Canada and Great Britain closer together. The best way to cement the bonds between Great Britain and Canada is to increase the trade that flows back and forth between them. For some peculiar reason the parliament of Canada has always collected heavier taxes on goods imported from Great Britain than upon goods imported from United States, which is where we purchase most of our foreign made goods. In 1896 the Liberal government made a great flourish with the "British Preference" which they declared was a patriotic act to reduce the taxes on imports from "the dear old mother country." As a matter of fact the "British Preference" so-called is very much of a farce and the taxes levied on British goods are in reality higher than those levied on American goods. We have taken the figures from the report of the Department of Customs showing the amount of goods imported every year from 1873 to 1915, both from Great Britain and the United States, together with the duty collected on such imports and have worked out the percentage of tariff tax as shown in the following figures:—

Year	Goods Imported Britain	Duty Collected Britain	Per cent Duty Britain	Goods Imported U.S.	Duty Collected U.S.	Per cent Duty U.S.
1873	68,522	7,398	10.79	47,735	2,966	6.21
1874	63,076	7,867	12.47	54,283	3,695	6.80
1875	60,347	8,881	14.71	50,805	3,860	7.60
1876	40,734	6,075	14.9	46,070	4,117	8.93
1877	39,572	6,377	16.1	51,312	4,426	8.62
1878	37,431	6,445	17.2	48,631	4,794	9.87
1879	30,933	5,561	17.9	43,739	5,529	12.6
1880	34,461	6,737	19.5	29,346	4,521	15.4
1881	43,583	8,772	20.1	36,704	5,657	15.4
1882	50,597	10,011	19.7	48,289	7,082	14.6
1883	52,052	9,897	18.9	56,032	8,158	14.5
1884	43,418	8,001	18.4	50,492	7,420	14.6
1885	41,406	7,617	18.3	47,151	6,636	14.07
1886	40,601	7,817	19.2	44,858	6,790	15.1
1887	44,962	9,318	20.7	45,107	7,299	16.1
1888	39,298	8,972	22.8	48,481	7,131	14.5
1889	42,317	9,450	22.3	50,537	7,413	14.6
1890	43,390	9,576	22.07	52,291	8,220	15.7
1891	42,047	9,114	21.6	53,085	7,709	14.3
1892	41,348	9,074	21.9	53,137	7,514	14.7
1893	43,148	9,498	22.01	58,221	7,936	13.1
1894	38,717	8,245	21.2	53,034	6,960	13.1
1895	31,131	7,006	22.4	54,634	6,897	12.6
1896	32,979	7,358	21.7	58,574	7,767	13.2
1897	29,412	6,205	21.09	61,649	8,147	13.2
1898	32,500	6,649	20.4	78,705	9,941	12.6
1899	37,060	7,328	19.7	93,007	11,713	12.5
1900	44,708	8,074	18.03	109,844	13,491	12.2
1901	43,018	7,845	18.2	110,485	13,411	12.1
1902	49,213	8,424	17.1	120,807	15,155	12.4
1903	58,896	9,841	16.7	137,605	17,069	12.4
1904	61,777	10,838	17.5	150,826	19,554	12.9
1905	60,342	11,171	18.5	162,738	20,580	12.6
1906	69,194	12,944	18.7	175,862	22,187	12.6
1907	64,581	11,823	18.3	155,943	19,084	12.2
1908	94,959	17,265	18.1	210,652	27,132	12.8
1909	70,682	13,449	19.00	180,026	22,526	12.5
1910	95,350	18,032	18.9	223,501	29,515	13.2
1911	109,936	20,756	18.8	284,934	37,854	13.2
1912	116,907	22,367	19.1	356,354	49,177	13.8
1913	138,749	27,158	19.5	441,141	69,929	15.6
1914	132,070	25,816	19.5	410,786	61,595	15.06
1915	90,160	18,447	20.4	428,616	42,335	9.87

NOTE—The above figures showing value of imports and duty collected show only the thousands, so that 000 should be added to each figure to get the actual.

From the above figures it will be seen that from 1873 until the present time the amount of tariff tax collected on British goods has averaged higher than that on American goods,

while for last year the tariff wall against Great Britain was just twice as high as that against the United States. The figures above are total imports, that is, the free goods and the dutiable goods have been bulked to show the duty levied on the whole of the imports entered for consumption. Of course it will be argued that there are more free imports coming from the United States than from England, but we cannot see how this effects the situation. The "British Preference" undoubtedly gives a lower tariff on a wide range of goods when imported from Great Britain than upon the same goods when coming from the United States. But the tariff has been so worked by the patriotic politicians at Ottawa that on woollen goods and on most others which we import from Great Britain the average tariff has been made so much higher than that against American goods that the "Preference" is no preference at all. The Canadian manufacturers are just as much opposed to freer trade with Great Britain as they are with any other country on earth. We are supposed to be working hand in hand with Great Britain in this war and yet every time we attempt to get any closer trade relations the importer of British goods is soaked by our tariff laws. The so-called "British Preference" is and always has been a miserable fake and would be better described as the "British Prejudice."

## AFTERMATH OF BOOM

The last issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette containing 298 pages almost entirely devoted to notices of tax sales of land indicates that there are a large number of people now paying the consequences of the real estate boom. Fifty-three pages are devoted to the list from Moose Jaw city alone, in which are recorded those beautiful sub-divisions pictured to tickle the fancy of the wary investor. Here are a few samples:—"Pleasant View," "High Park," "Hill Crest," "Boulevard Heights," "Britania Park," "Connaught Gardens," "Coronation Heights," "Highland Park," "Mount Royal Park," and now all these beautiful royal residential sites are being sold under the hammer because the fellows who purchased them either cannot pay the taxes or have found they were stung and have decided not to throw good money after bad. The waste of time and labor and money in the real estate boom was a crime against humanity. In some of the Western towns and cities that we could name practically every member of the council was a real estate man and each had the town or city limits extended almost a sabbath day's journey out on the prairie to include his pet sub-division. Local improvements were extended into districts where nobody lived and where nobody will live for a long time to come. Outside the city of Winnipeg a large tract of the bald prairie is divided up into 25 foot lots with trees along the boulevards. This land will probably be of no other use than for agricultural purposes for twenty-five years to come and now it is being used by no person. Scattered all thru the cities of the West are immense quantities of vacant land which the owners do not want to use and will not permit anybody else to use without paying more than it is worth. If our taxation system possessed any of the elements of sanity this situation would not continue. One hundred years from now people will wonder at our foolishness.

Does anybody know what has happened to the Commission appointed a year or two ago to investigate war graft? If we don't hear from this commission pretty soon the grafters will either be dead or in the senate or in the peerage.



### PROTECTION AND GERMAN IDEALS

The spirits of protectionism, narrow nationalism and militarism are closely allied, indeed branches of the same stem. They are like weeds of the most noxious kind spreading by a creeping underground growth, sapping the life and nurture from the smaller plants about them to develop into aggressive, overgrown pests. They blight out the best in the nation and substitute sordid selfishness and counterfeit patriotism. They choke up the fruitful soil of equality and soon dominate the economic field. A German writer, Edward Bernstein, in the New Republic, an American independent weekly, has a few things to say of this relationship. Bernstein is a member of the German Reichstag and a leader among the social democrats of Germany. Among other things he says:—

"Militarism is in Germany most intimately connected with the fiscal question. The class which is interested in high import duties is the same which is also interested in the present form of militarism. You cannot uphold the policy of high import duties without perpetuating the worst form of rivalry and strained relations between respective nations—which would again make for militarism. What will be the future attitude of the Socialist on the fiscal question? If he will not betray his past and the great interests of the working class he must oppose with all his energy that tariff policy which by its advocates is euphemistically called the protection of national labor."

The system that Bernstein credits with the promotion of the growth of militarism in Germany is the same as that fostered in Canada by the protected interests, and the same as that which is doing its utmost to enthrone itself in the United States, even against the popular will. In Canada it is not only attempting to do the same but we have only seen the beginning of these attempts. No nation can fence itself off, perpetuate rivalry with its neighbors, develop an ultra brand of selfishness, and inculcate jealousy and privilege within its own borders without

breeding the war spirit. The labor interests of Germany are seeing light. They are refusing to sanction the unlimited war credits, which they must pay and they are threatening to wreck the bureaucracy of privilege, let us hope even to the extent of revolution. Every war has been followed by a tremendously increased burden of taxation heaped on the backs of the laboring and agricultural classes. By indirect taxation the privileged interests which have always grown more corporate with the opportunity given to exact excessive profits, have managed to escape their just burden. Now is the psychological time for the laboring and agricultural classes of Canada to unite to overthrow the class that by subversive methods have managed for thirty years to make tools of our politicians, and have forced the farmers and artisans to carry the burden of taxation.

### SEED CENTRES

Each year more farmers are realizing that it pays, and pays handsomely, to use the best seed grain obtainable. Where the best kind of seed is used, an average increase per acre of five bushels of wheat, fifteen bushels of oats and ten bushels of barley might be expected. At the present wheat prices, six to eight dollars more gross return per acre would make a very useful sum for some careful farmer. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has for several years been endeavoring to interest farmers generally in the production of pure, clean seed.

Members of the association working under expert direction are endeavoring to produce seed of the highest possible degree of excellence, both for their own use and for sale. So far this work has been scattered, and the expense of conducting inspection work has necessarily been considerable. In order to reduce this, and also with the object of considerably

increasing the number of members producing first class seed it is proposed to form "Seed Centres." On another page of this issue L. H. Newman, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, outlines the method to be followed. Briefly the object will be for a number of farmers organized for the purpose to produce seed of the same variety in a certain locality. One or two of the members will be chosen to produce "Elite Stock Seed" for the others, and the seed produced and offered for sale will be sold under the name of the Centre thru its secretary. Full details of this new departure appear on page 21. This is decidedly a forward step towards materially raising the quality of seed grain used and is deserving of the heartiest support of all farmers thruout the prairie provinces.

Australia has just raised \$100,000,000 by a domestic war loan and it was well over-subscribed. Canadian investors are receiving 5 per cent, whereas Australians have subscribed at 4½ per cent. There were very many more small investors subscribing to the Australian loan, the total of the subscribers being 80,000, whereas the Canadian total was 35,000. That means that a greater number of small men had money to put in the Australian loan than in the Canadian loan. This makes the third Australian loan, totalling in all \$278,652,369.

Public ownership of railways in the United States would have avoided the aggravating restrictions of state railway commissions, much of the heavy cost of regulating machinery and state railway taxation, while the dividends and other profits to private companies amounting to \$103,000,000 a year would have been saved to the American nation.



OUR PERMANENT POLITICAL EXHIBITION



# Manufacturing and Farming

*An examination of the incidence of the Tariff tax and the relative profits from farming and manufacturing in Canada*

By W. C. Good, Paris, Ont.

A French economist of the eighteenth century once described the system of indirect taxation as "a scheme for so plucking geese as to get the most feathers with the least squawking." It is for this reason that the indirect tariff tax commends itself to those who profit by it, and it is for the same reason that those who suffer by it should know how, and how much, they are oppressed. In particular Canadian farmers should know how the Canadian tariff affects Canadian agriculture. To throw some light upon this question I submit the following facts and argument, trusting that they may be helpful to the many farmer readers of The Guide.

The average amount of duties collected per annum for the five years 1911 to 1915 was about \$92,000,000 (Canada Year Book, 1914, p. 260). Of the total imports about two-thirds were dutiable and one-third free. The average rate of duty on total imports was about 16 per cent. The average rate upon dutiable goods was therefore approximately 25 per cent. For the most part free goods consist of things not manufactured in Canada. After making due allowance for those manufactures which are unprotected by the tariff, the average protection afforded protected manufactures therefore approaches 25 per cent. So far I have been unable to discover the proportion of Canadian manufactures which is unprotected. It is impossible, also, to determine accurately just what enhancement of price is due to the tariff. I shall assume, however, that on the average the tariff causes an enhancement in prices of 20 per cent. on goods manufactured in Canada.

## Actual Tariff Cost

I have been told by several who are well qualified to express an opinion that this figure is much too low; that, in fact when the wholesalers' and retailers' profits are added, the actual price enhancement is nearer 40 per cent. I believe, therefore, that I am very much on the safe side in assuming an enhancement of 20 per cent.

The next question is: What is the domestic consumption of articles manufactured in Canada? The average production for the last five years (Canada Year Book), may be taken as \$1,400,000,000 per annum. The value of Canadian manufactures exported during the last five years—making allowance for the recent jump due to munitions—may be taken as \$45,000,000 per annum (Canada Year Book, 1914, p. 262). Allow an export of \$50,000,000 per annum and we have an average annual consumption of \$1,350,000,000 worth of goods manufactured in Canada. With a price enhancement of 20 per cent. there is, therefore, an indirect tax of \$270,000,000 paid by Canadian consumers to Canadian manufacturers. The situation is therefore as follows:

Tax, which goes into Federal treasury ...	\$ 92,000,000
Tax, which goes into pockets of the protected manufacturers	270,000,000
Total tax due to the tariff on Canadian manufactures .....	362,000,000

## Cost to Farmers

This tax equals approximately \$50 per capita, or \$250 per annum per family of five. But the tariff tax on manufactured articles falls much more heavily upon farmers and their families than upon the average city resident. Both, it is true, have to pay increased prices for clothing, tools and household equipment, but in addition the farmer has to pay out annually large sums for farm implements, tools, vehicles and machinery which the average city worker escapes. A conservative estimate would place the farmer as purchaser of fully twice as much in the way of manufactured articles as the average city worker. Assuming this figure, of the total tax of \$362,000,000 agriculture bears two-thirds, or about \$240,

000,000, since the agricultural population is about half the total population of Canada. This is divided between the 714,000 farmers (1911 census), and figures out as close to \$350 per year per rural family. About one-quarter of this goes into the Federal treasury, and the other three-quarters, or approximately \$250 per family per year, goes into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. The total amount thus diverted from agriculture to

The production of manufactured articles in Canada for 1910 is given as \$1,165,000,000 (census 1911). The production for 1905 is estimated as \$447,000,000. Assuming the same increase in the next five years, we have a production of \$1,612,000,000 in 1915, or an average of nearly \$1,389,000,000 per year for the last five years. As these figures are only approximations, as accurate as can be gotten under the conditions, let us say that the average production of manufactured articles per year for the last five years has been \$1,400,000,000, an increase of one-fifth over the figures for 1910.

The capital employed in manufacturing in 1910 was \$1,247,000,000; and it is perhaps fair to assume that this has increased during the last five years in a ratio corresponding to that existing in the case of the increase in production. The average capital employed during the last five years may, therefore, be taken to be \$1,500,000,000. Whether or not this figure includes the value of leased premises does not appear in the census returns. If such value is not included, then some allowance should be made for this item. It is not unlikely, however, that the correction which this consideration would require would be neutralized by a correction on the other side for watered stock. We shall therefore let the figure stand as it is.

The cost of labor and raw materials in 1910 was \$842,000,000. Assuming a similar increase of one-fifth, the average cost of labor and raw materials per year for the last five years may be taken as a round billion dollars. Deducting the cost of labor and raw materials from the total product, we get an average balance of \$400,000,000 per year for the last five years.

Deduct from this a further sum of 5 per cent. on the investment, viz., \$75,000,000, and 1 per cent. municipal tax, and we still have left a balance of \$310,000,000.

The question now arises as to the value of the equipment in our manufacturing establishments. I cannot find any figures dealing with this, but I submit that, with a capitalization of \$1,500,000,000, \$1,000,000,000 is a liberal allowance for equipment. Deduct, therefore, a further 5 per cent. annual depreciation on equipment, viz., \$50,000,000, and we have left a surplus of \$260,000,000.

## Farming Investments

Now, let us perform similar calculations for agriculture.

In 1911 the capital employed in Canadian agriculture was \$4,231,000,000. During the preceding decade (1901-1911) the increase was 136 per cent., or 13.6 per cent. per annum. Part of this increase is due no doubt to a general rise in commodity prices and land values. Making due allowance, however, for the fact that the rise in the prices of agricultural products has been somewhat more rapid than in several other lines, the average capital employed in agriculture for the last five years cannot be less than \$5,000,000,000. It is probably considerably more, but we shall err on the safe side, not only because it is right so to do but also because the value of the farm houses as dwelling houses must be deducted from the total capitalization in order to obtain that capital which is invested in the farming industry for land and equipment. The value of farm buildings and implements was slightly over one billion dollars in 1911. The value of farm houses as dwelling

places cannot be over one-third of this, a figure for which, I think, sufficient allowance has been made already in placing the average capitalization of agriculture at five billions.

The total value of farm products in 1910—field crops, fruits and vegetables, animals sold or slaughtered, dairy products, wool, eggs and honey—is given as \$722,000,000. Since 1910 there has been a considerable increase in the quantity and the value of

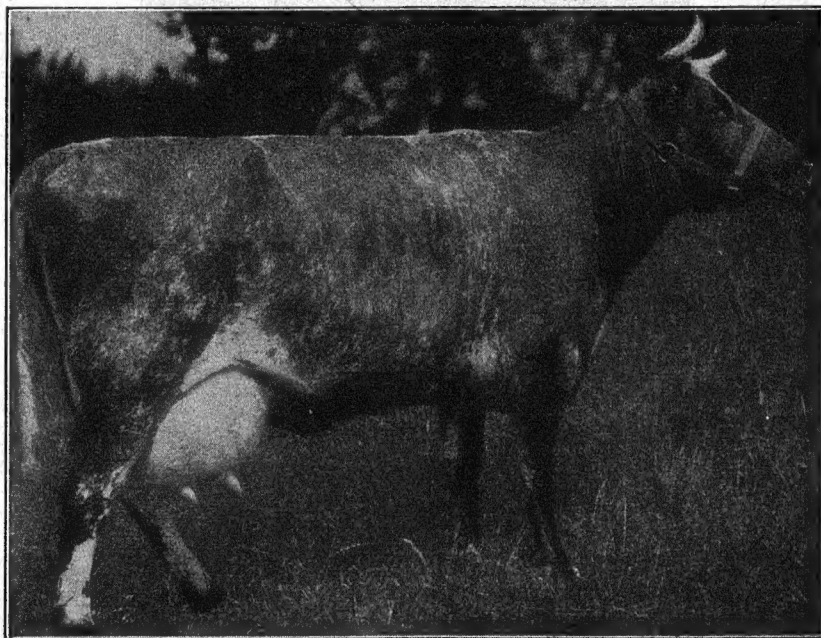
## MANUFACTURING AND FARMING PROFITS

### A Balance Sheet Showing Why People Leave the Farms

Manufacturing, 1910-1914	
Capital investment .....	\$1,500,000,000
Value of products (annual) .....	1,400,000,000
Cost of labor, etc. ....	\$1,000,000,000
5 per cent. on investment .....	75,000,000
1 per cent. municipal tax .....	15,000,000
5 per cent. depreciation .....	50,000,000
Total costs .....	1,140,000,000
Surplus profit .....	\$ 260,000,000
Farming, 1910-1914	
Capital investment .....	\$5,000,000,000
Value of products (annual) .....	1,000,000,000
Cost of labor .....	\$760,000,000
5 per cent. on investment .....	250,000,000
1 per cent. municipal tax .....	50,000,000
5 per cent. depreciation .....	50,000,000
Total costs .....	1,110,000,000
Deficit .....	\$ 110,000,000

manufacturing is, therefore, about \$180,000,000 per annum. In addition to this sum, due to commodity prices, every farmer finds the cost of personal services likewise enhanced by the tariff. The teacher, the preacher, the doctor, the journalist and all others who minister to the farmers' needs, find the cost of living enhanced by the tariff, and must therefore in justice, charge more for their services. Every farmer may estimate for himself what these services cost him, and he will not go far astray in attributing 25 per cent. of it to the tariff.

Taking into consideration, therefore, the direct enhancement of commodity prices and the indirect increase in the cost of various personal services, it



A cow like this will give 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk a year as well as produce a calf that will make a prime beef steer.

is well within the mark to say that the Canadian tariff costs Canadian agriculture considerably over \$200,000,000 per annum, for which it gets no return, and that at least \$180,000,000 is annually diverted from farming to manufacturing. One would therefore naturally expect that a comparison of the earnings of agriculture with those of manufacturing should show some trace of this diverted money. I shall, therefore, institute this comparison insofar as the available facts make it possible.

Continued on Page 29



# Farm Experiences

## AN UNDERGROUND ICE HOUSE

The illustration on this page shows a rather remarkable ice house. It is owned by a farmer in Northern Saskatchewan and the picture was taken by Prof. Shaw, of Saskatoon Agricultural College. A hole about eight feet square and seven feet deep was dug in the shade of a bluff of trees beside the house. As the heavy winter frosts came on water was flooded into the hole until it became one large frozen block. It was covered over and a little house built on top. In summer it was used as a cooler or refrigerator. Milk, cream, meat or butter could be kept here in good condition and ice supply seemed to last well. The sun had very little chance to get at it. Has anyone else tried a similar method? We would be glad to know if you have.

## FALL WORK

My ideas of fall cultivating are mainly to eradicate weeds by fall growth, conserve moisture to insure proper plant food for the coming season and to have as small amount of work for the coming spring as possible. In some farming districts, any person who takes notice of agricultural progress at all can not help noticing that the fields all look to be in a "warm bed" for winter and summer fallows are all properly cleared of weeds, while other districts are cold and have a sort of forgotten lonesomeness about them that gives a person the feeling that agriculture is going back instead of forward and the crops from such districts certainly show either the ignorance or the carelessness on the part of the farmer who is supposed to be looking after it. Of course, some farmers are more or less "tied up" in the fall with their threshing machines and early frosts have hardened the earth before they get thru their work. But even so, I believe every farmer should plan a successful method and system of work by which he can clean up his farm after the year's work in a "ship-shape" manner for the next crop. I find it pays to haul your saleable grain to market and get the highest possible price for it before markets sag, and if possible burn off the stubble and plow about two to two and a half inches deep and then pack with the iron packer. That will make that field in splendid condition for plowing for summerfallow next year.

A good field of fall plowing will make a good opportunity for your oats to yield you a big profit and if it is plowed in the fall, why you will not have to plow it in the spring. Of course, the amount of rainfall every year has considerable to do with fall and spring plowing, but if the farmer handles his land in good order and by good system, he is practically sure of pretty fair returns for his labor spent on the soil.

PRAIRIE FARMER

## CLEANING UP WILD OATS

I plowed a piece of ground in the fall of 1913 and in the spring about May 15 I ran the cultivator over it to kill the wild oats that were sprouting. Then harrowed it and let it stand till June 8 when I started to cultivate it again. But this time rain came on. As soon as it dried up I sowed my barley, but when fall came I had very near as many wild oats as barley, just because I did not take time to kill these oats after the rain. So I plowed the same piece of ground in the fall of 1914 and in the spring of 1915 I put barley into it again about June 10. This time I was sure all the wild oats were killed that were sprouted and when fall came you would hardly see such a thing as a wild oat. Now my plan is to summerfallow this piece of ground in 1916 to get rid of the remainder of the wild oats and barley. You can see this means a five year rotation, two of wheat, then two of barley or oat sheaves will do the same and then summerfallow. Of course this last plan demands stock as barley and wild oats are not very saleable. I feel satisfied that I can beat the wild oats with barley and oat sheaves.

R. H. S.

## AVOIDING UPSET LOADS

There is a way of placing a wagon rack on bob sleighs so that it will not upset in deep snow. It may not be new but the first time I saw it was on a neighbor's sleigh last winter. The way we fixed ours was as follows:—We took the front and back bolsters off the sleigh, then got two tamarac posts seven feet long and about six inches in diameter, the front one a little curved with the bend up and a small notch on each side to clear the stay bolts. Both we flattened a little on the under side, the back one bolted firmly to the bunk and the front held down by a key thru the king bolt on the under side of the front bunk. Then we got two pieces of 4 x 6 x 12 fir, tapered them at the front end to form a skid and bolted them with 1/2 x 8 bolts to the under side and flush with the ends of

## HELP US HELP OTHERS

This page contains letters from farmers, telling their experiences along different lines of everyday farm work. We want to make this page one of The Guide's weekly features, but we can only do so with the help of our readers. We believe actual experiences from practical farmers form the most valuable kind of reading matter we can give our readers. Do you? If you do can you help us, and at the same time help some neighbor, by writing a letter telling of anything you have learned on the farm this year. Perhaps you have followed some new system that has given better results or even been a failure. Write so that we can let some brother farmer profit by your experience. This week one reader tells how he keeps his straw rack from upsetting in the snow and another how he cleans land of wild oats. Both experiences are money-makers in their separate ways. How are you farming to make money? All the letters we publish are paid for at our regular rate. As soon as work becomes a little slacker write about some of your experiences to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

the bolster. Then we took the wagon rack off the bed and bolted it with four 1/2 x 9 inch bolts (one at each corner) to the skids, and nailed a board on each side of the rack about two feet from the floor to keep the stock from getting in to the rack. It can't be upset as when it goes a little to one side the skid touches the snow.

Man.

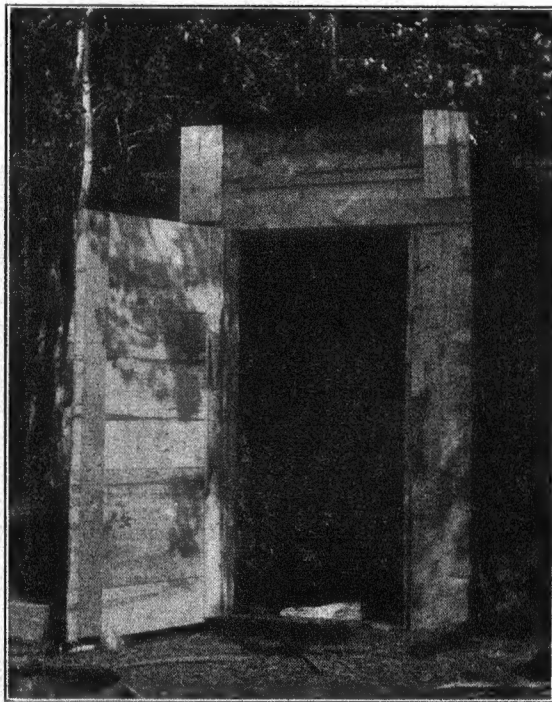
J. K. D.

## KEEPING PUMPS FROM FREEZING

In the winter here it is a common thing to have pumps frozen up, but they will not freeze up if properly taken care of. I have used an iron pump for several years and never had it frozen up, and it is outside. The well is 16 feet deep. I have the plunger rod lengthened and the cylinder in the bottom of the well on the end of the pipe, and some fine wire screen tied over the lower end of cylinder to keep out gravel or small stone. There is a one-eighth inch hole in the pipe below the water to be left open in the winter to drain the upper part of pump. Then make a floor just above the water, and fill it up with snow, or as much as necessary to keep out the frost. Clean snow is best to fill the curbing with as it will melt and there isn't anything to spoil the water in the well, and nothing to bother about taking it out in the spring.

Sask.

J. A. J.



Home Made Ice House

## SPREADING BURNT STRAW PILE

The following is an idea for spreading the ashes of a strawstack that are generally left as the fire leaves them, all in a heap, where nothing will grow for two years as there is too many of them to drive thru and they are too thick on the ground for anything to grow in. I made a rig for spreading them several years ago which I find works excellently and costs but little more than a dollar. It is made of two 2 x 12 planks set on edge and bolted together at the nose and spread 16 feet apart at the mouth with a 2 x 6 nailed on the bottom to keep the plank from riding tight to the ground. Thus when you drive away from the ash heap the ashes run out thin at the bottom and it also keeps it

from spreading too far apart. I nail a 2 x 6 on the top side to keep it from spreading there so that the planks remain stiff on their edges. When driving into the ashes we both jump on the 2 x 6 to hold the spreader down and when it is full we swing out and drive around the field till the ashes all run out. Sometimes when there are some big clinkers in it we lift up the back end and let them out. We put a team of horses on each plank at the front end and keep driving backwards and forwards thru the ashes till we have them all away and have them spread all around over several acres instead of in one spot. We can do the job in twenty to thirty minutes and have a few acres of ground fertilized, which grows a bumper crop. I always put my straw pile in a little different place each year and get another spot done another year.

Sask.

G. G.

## INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS PAY

All that I know of Indian Runner Ducks I have learned the past year. My own experience has taught me that they are cheaply and quickly grown, are great layers of large white eggs, are extremely social, but very timid. With proper feed they will lay an egg every day and more of them in a year than a hen, while each egg is equal in size to one and a half hen's egg. I do not think that ducks distribute their eggs thruout the year as well as hens but of this fact I am by no means certain. To decide why ducks are not generally raised by farmers I took pains to enquire of many, why they did not raise them. Practically there were but two reasons: "they are too big eaters," and "they are a rough house on gardens." The first objection is not well taken for while they are ravenous feeders they consume cheap food, a greater portion of which they secure by foraging in summer, so require but little grain. Neither are they particular about the kind of feed they take, being in that respect like a goat. To show how indifferent they are about feed, I had six sacks of tailings from a fanning mill, while cleaning flax for seed. This I mixed with bran as a mash in proportion of one part bran with two parts tailings, which they ate up clean, while chickens would take of the same feed but very little and did not seem to like it. The fact that they are great foragers shows that they would be hard on gardens. I kept mine yarded in a fence two feet high. It would be better to fence the garden. They mix alright with chickens, but it is better to keep them separate in winter.

There are thousands of farmers in Saskatchewan who, if they would take up the raising of ducks, could add to their income no inconsiderable sum.

My own, and the experience of others at my table, is, that they can see no difference in the eating quality of Indian Runner duck eggs and those of hens. All breeds but the Indian Runner lay but few eggs and are setters, while well-cared for flocks of Indian Runners lay from 200 to 250 per year and are non setters. They are easily hatched and raised. To show how certain they are to hatch note the following. I set three hens at the same time on duck eggs. Two of the hens attended strictly to business and brought off their broods on time but one left her nest on several occasions and when discovered her eggs were cold. While I did not expect her eggs to hatch I left her on her nest three or four days over the time then put her with the flock. What was my surprise and chagrin when I went to clean the nest, I found seven dead ducklings, having hatched out after the hen was taken from the nest.

Chaplin, Sask

J. R. LOWE.

## HARROW CART HINT

To those who are "fortunate" enough to possess a harrow cart of the makes which have a tongue supported from the wave tree by a bent piece of bar iron, the following tip may be useful and will save numerous fifty cents for replacing the iron, which has an unfortunate habit of breaking:—

Get a piece of 1 1/2 inch by 1/2 inch iron about six inches long, and have this bored with three holes, two holes of the right size spaced to match the holes already bored in the tongue, and one 1/2 inch hole about one inch from the end. Replace the small bolt in the wave tree by one five or six inches long, and seven-sixteenths in diameter. When this is in place slip on two or three big nuts or (wooden washers) to keep the tongue from dropping too low; then bolt the piece of iron to the underside of the tongue and put the bolt thru the big hole, put the nut on and tighten.

See that the draught rods are tight, so that the cart is drawing by them and not by the pole. This simple device will work just as good as the bent iron costing fifty cents per, and may be made from a piece of scrap iron lying round the yard or a blacksmith will make one for a few cents.

Sask.

G. D.



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## YOUR WINTER CLOTHES

It is the city business girl on a small salary who has reduced the art of dressing well on small means to a science. Other women, seeing their smart turn-out are apt to think of them as high-salaried women or else as spending their whole income on clothes. Frequently neither is the case. But having very little money and being expected by their employers to look well dressed, they have been obliged to give the question of clothes very careful study, and they have the advantage of the big shops as their university.

The best dressed of these young girls are those who select one color scheme for a year or a year and a half, gradually letting it peter out to make way for another. Their suit, coat and fancy dress will be all in harmonious shades of dark blue, for example, with a black hat and boots and furs. It is easy to slip from such a color scheme into grey, with which the black furs, and any shoes and gloves which may be left over, will fit in admirably. Or suppose that the young lady starts out with brown as her dominant color. Her suit, coat and hat may be of dark brown, and her fancy dress of tan, with brown boots, furs and gloves. It should be remembered that brown is a color which should never be combined with black. But from such a color scheme it is an easy transition to olive green, with which the brown furs and shoes harmonize perfectly, also the heavy coat, if it does not happen to be worn out.

The most important thing is to discover what color is becoming, or better still what two harmonious colors are becoming. Then, having let one's wardrobe become completely depleted, get a whole new outfit in one color, making a gradual transition to the other. In this way one can be assured of three or four years of perfectly harmonious dressing, in which one is never confronted with the problem of a hat that will have nothing to say to a coat, or of a coat which shouts at the dress it is worn over.

The second lesson that this young business girl has learned from hard experience is that it pays better to have two garments of good materials and well cut than to have one's wardrobe filled with cheap, badly-made clothes. So one sometimes finds a girl with a very small salary wearing a forty-five dollar hand-tailored suit. "Ridiculous extravagance," says someone. But it isn't. This is often the one feature article in the girl's wardrobe. She wears white blouses with it to work and looks smart, and when she goes out for the evening she replaces the white blouse with a fancy one, and she still looks distinguished. And it should be remembered that this young lady has to be dressed up, not two or three afternoons a week, but morning and afternoon, three hundred and sixty-five days a year.

The clothes problem of the farm woman is not nearly so difficult. Outside of some neat washable house dresses she can generally manage with one, or at most two dresses. If there are two, one should be of cloth and the other of silk or satin, the latter being a very fashionable material this season. Where a really good dressmaker is not to be had, and there are very few of them, even in big cities, the ready-made dress enables the country woman to take advantage of the work of the most highly-paid designers of women's clothes.

The essentials of good dressing, then, are to have a few well-made clothes in one color scheme at a time, and to gradually change from that to another harmonious color so that there will be no clash between any of the accessories of the costume, which the woman of small means cannot afford to discard until they are worn out.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## DO YOU KNOW A GOOD STOVE?

Dear Miss Beynon:—In our (may I call it "our") page of August 30 I have read over for the fourth time, the letter by Wolf Willow. I have been in the same position as both Wolf Willow and the one in the democrat. When I came here, seven years ago, I knew nothing at all of work or farm life, and I had a neighbor who, I fancy, is much like Wolf Willow, practical and full of knowledge. At first I went because I was in need of help, and was made welcome, and after because I just loved to go. I never stopped to think of the other side, because, after living always in a city, I loved company and tried always to make everyone welcome.

I have read "the" page in The Guide nearly every week for seven years, and, in my mind, answered Wolf Willow several times, but I never managed to get it on paper. Some of her letters have been splendid.

Now, I want a little help. I must get a new range this year, and as I made a mistake in the choice of my last one I thought perhaps someone could help me to choose. Four years ago this fall

I got a beautiful (looking) new range, paid a good big price for it too. Before I had it a month one of the lids cracked, and in six months the oven curled and I could not bake anything without turning and twisting to keep it from burning on one side, and now anyone seeing it would think it had been in use forty instead of four years. The top or outside of the stove still looks new and shiny but I cannot bake custards, etc., for the oven is warped. The grates were cracked and broken and the fire-place burnt out before I had it eight months. The oven will get red hot before the top shows any signs. The grating at the back has all curled around the oven. Now, if anyone will help me to find a stove that will cook well and wear a while, I will be very grateful.

CALLIOPE.

## WOMEN FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD

A widower with a house full of children usually imagines himself wholly unable to properly look after their welfare; a woman is needed to care for them—and he proceeds to hunt the woman. In a great many cities and towns a school board, entirely



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masculine, very cheerfully attempts, without feminine aid, to look after the welfare of some hundreds or thousands of school children, most of whom are still at that tender age when they are supposed to require the close watchfulness of feminine supervision. Of course most of the teachers are young women—but the masculine school board considers itself amply qualified when it comes to selecting them; and, incidentally, the younger the teachers the greater need of direction by the school board.

Undoubtedly there are many problems in the administration of school affairs which are better solved by men than by women. Comparatively few women are fitted by training or experience to handle building contracts and to attend to other financial and business affairs in connection with the schools. But, just as they are more familiar with the intimate affairs of their homes than are the masculine members of the household, so they are better able to pass on the intimate personal requirements of the children in the schools, to consider school house-keeping. The preparation and serving of school lunches, the sanitary arrangements of school buildings, the use of drinking cups and dozens of other things on which the comfort and health of the pupils depend, ordinarily receive scant attention from male members of school boards unless there be protests from mothers' clubs or other organizations of women. Such details may best be looked after by women members of the school board. They are also better fitted than men to receive the confidences and complaints of girl pupils and women teachers.

Hundreds of towns in different states have adopted the plan of electing boards consisting of both men and women; in the majority of cases improvement in the schools has resulted.

The failures, for the most part, have been due to the selection of women who were no better suited to perform the duties of school directors than their

fellow members of the opposite sex. The woman who always spells Woman with a capital W, who insists that her views shall always be acceded to because she is a woman, who takes offense because some male director expresses an opinion not in accord with her own or dares to light a cigar in her presence always produces friction and discord in the school board. If she is of the type who considers the "uplifting influence" of a framed print of the Stuart Children rather than the atmosphere in which pupils consume their lunches and the cleanliness and sanitation of the cloak rooms, her election adds nothing to the efficiency of the board. But there are, in every community, capable women whose intimate knowledge of children and their needs and whose active interest in school affairs might well be enlisted for the common good.

Ornate buildings and costly equipment may "advertise the town," but the comfort and health of the pupils are of vastly greater importance. Most of our public schools need a good deal of mothering as well as a lot of fathering—Holland's Magazine.

## THE HILL OF LIFE

The startling thought came to her one day that she was growing old. The fiftieth milestone had been passed. Silver threads were beginning to show in the brown hair. "Crow's-feet" were forming about the eyes. The mouth gave a hint of coming lines.

She drew a little sigh. "I shall not regret the change," she said. "The blossom was only made for the fruit."

Her mind gripped the thought and later painted a dream-picture.

She saw a high hill. On one side the sun was shining brightly. The foot of the hill was planted with very young trees, where, creeping and toddling, tumbling down and getting up again, babes and little children were beginning to climb.

A little farther up the children were larger. And so were the trees. Then as the procession advanced the people bent over as tho carrying burdens. The bend of the bodies kept their faces down; but on they travelled until the summit was reached. There they deposited their loads and stood erect, taking in full breaths of enjoyment.

They tarried a while, then one by one began to descend on the other side. There the trees were large and beautiful. Shady resting-places were all along the way.

Some sat resting in peace and quietness who later would resume the journey. There was less hurry on this side. She could almost hear the sleepy call of birds at eventide, the mellow tones of bells in the distance and the murmur of old hymns well-beloved.

Down they went at easy stages, until they reached the place where Earth's soil ended, and one by one stepped into the Waiting Boat. They did not look like old and feeble folk, but a happy, joyous company with faces Homeward set.

The Hill of Life was a beautiful dream, the sunny side a happy memory, the restful shade a pleasant contemplation.—Mary Miles McCullough, in The Delineator.

## GET TO KNOW TEACHER

Parents who judge a teacher by tales carried home from school, or who condemn her because their children do not get ahead in their studies, ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Instead of placing reliance on children's tales, take the trouble to get acquainted with the teacher. Find out for yourself what sort of disposition she has, and whether she is interested in her work, and in her pupils. Ask her how she deals with the backward, the disobedient, the tardy, the truants. Every teacher is just as interested as every mother in child-training, and you may learn from her, or be able to help her.

Don't be quick to take the side of your children against the teacher. She is just as desirous as you are that they make good progress in their studies and good records for behavior. If they fail to do so, perhaps it may be her fault, but far more likely the fault is in the children, the system of instruction the teacher is obliged to follow, or the lack of equipment and facilities or an insufficient number of teachers.

Children who are never disciplined at home are likely to be disobedient at school. If they do not get enough sleep or lack good food they can hardly keep up with their studies. Too few teachers and too little equipment handicap many schools.

Teachers are only human, and there is a limit to human capacity. Before you blame the teachers, find out whether a niggardly school board or out-of-date superintendent is not at fault. And meantime, get to know the teacher.—From The Mothers' Magazine.



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# Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

### THE 1917 CONVENTION

The following is the letter received from the city of Lethbridge re our 1917 convention:

Lethbridge, Alta.,  
Sept. 23, 1916.

P. P. Woodbridge,

Dear Sir:—We have been considering for some time past the arrangements to be made for entertaining the 1917 convention of the U.F.A., which your last annual convention decided, upon our invitation, should be held in Lethbridge. The mayor and commissioners and members of the Board of Trade have had under discussion your recent letter, and at a meeting held yesterday the question of handling the convention was considered in all its phases.

In view of the fact that Lethbridge is today the centre of probably the most prosperous agricultural district in the whole Dominion, and in view of the fact that the Wesley church and hall in our city is one of the most suitable buildings in the province for holding a convention of over a thousand people; and that the facilities for providing meals for the visitors might be found adequate; it was with much reluctance that our people could be prevailed upon to give weight to matters mentioned in your letter. But the citizens of Lethbridge, above everything, wish to conform to the best interests of the organized farmers, and the welfare of their big convention; and when we confronted the fact that the hotel facilities of the city, which have hitherto been sufficient, are now being tested to the limit in order to take care of the traffic, and that there are very few empty houses and apartments in the city at the present time, it was felt that the question of providing sleeping apartments under the present conditions would be a very difficult one. It had been our intention to ask the Women's Civic club, which always gives splendid service on such occasions, to arrange with our citizens to put up a number of your members in their homes, and they would gladly have done so. But we feel that, even with that additional help, we might not be able adequately to take care of the very large gatherings that the increasing membership of your organization now convene.

When we invited your convention to come to Lethbridge we had not realized the magnitude of our 1915 crop from our grain fields and irrigated farms, and the activity in business that would follow its marketing; and it now appears that a crop almost as large will be marketed this season, and also that the demands on our coal mines will be very heavy.

It has, therefore, been decided that, at your instance, and in view of the figures that you placed before us, we would ask your executive to allow us to withdraw the invitation to the convention to meet at Lethbridge during 1917; and that we would await a later date when undoubtedly the hotel accommodations in the city will be increased, and when we shall hope to have the honor of entertaining these most important annual gatherings of the United Farmers of Alberta, and the United Farm Women of Alberta, and so help to stimulate the increasing interest that is being taken by the farmers of this part of the province, and of their wives and families, in your organizations. Yours very truly,

W. D. L. HARDIE,  
Mayor, City of Lethbridge.

G. R. MARNOCH,  
President, Lethbridge Board of Trade.

It will, therefore, be seen from the above that Lethbridge will not be entertaining us in January next. This leaves the matter open to our Board of Directors, and both Calgary and Edmonton will probably renew the invitations extended to the delegates in January last, and the choice will almost certainly rest with these two cities.

### PENHOLD VERY ALIVE

Jesse Bourne, secretary of Penhold Local No. 13, reports: It is so long since I reported you must be beginning to wonder what has become of that enthusiastic secretary of the early spring. Well, as most machinery makes the most noise when starting up, we are none the less active because we are quiet. We held our first general meeting after being incorporated on July 27, at which we put in a wide-awake board of directors. The meeting was well attended in spite of heavy rain, half of our present list of shareholders being present. Our next general meeting is called for October 12. Our present problems are real estate, management and wholesale houses to do business with. At the present time we have a very satisfactory lady manager, one of our most enthusiastic co-operative workers. She kindly offers her surplus house room for storage of stock, and her services in distribution, but for the shipping of hogs, etc., and the handling of lumber, which we expect to take up before long, I fear we shall need someone in overalls. We have already handled one car of coal, about a third of which is put in rented storage. I am at present corresponding with the C.P.R. re a coal storage on the track and have every expectation of success. We have agreed for the annual rent of a scale in a very suitable position, and are now studying wholesale price lists. Our difficulty seems to be to get anything we can believe to be a wholesale price. They are so very near the local retail prices, there seems no margin on which the local storekeeper can afford to run his auto the way he does. As the saying is "There is a pig in the fence somewhere." We are glad to see that Innisfail has reorganized and is doing so well. Their secretary and myself happen to be brothers-in-law, and whenever we meet the U.F.A. affairs are pretty well turned over and threshed out. My opinion is that every union should be incorporated as a co-operative association or a number of small ones, then we should form one provincial business company with branches at every point and be big enough to make ourselves heard. I believe the word co-operative is what does us harm; all hands are fighting the co-operation of the country people as a wolf would the organization of the sheep on which it preys.

### VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The following report has come to hand from Vice-President Rice Shepard:

"Since my last report, I have received calls for organization of Home Defence Units—at Leduc, Clearwater and Beaumont. I visited Leduc on September 23 and twenty-five men signed up for drill and service. Last night I went to Clearwater. This district I find have dropped their local and have joined with Leduc, but wished to form a unit at their school district, and so organized last night with 24 men and a number of others in view. Beaumont Local U. F. A. I learn is dead, but I intend to try and reorganize them next week, at the time they have requested me to come and organize the Home Defence unit. Quite an interest is now being taken in the Home Defence movement. I found Clearwater farmers quite alarmed, at the statement made, that the Germans of the district are buying large numbers of high power rifles. I advised them to call the attention of the authorities to the fact."

I regret that owing to the sitting of the Dominion Royal Commission at Calgary this week, and pressure of business resulting from same, it is not possible to fill the regular amount of space allotted to us in the Alberta Section, particularly as the usual supply of material from our local unions is not to hand.—P. P. W.

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## MEMORANDUM TO ROYAL COMMISSION

To the Dominion Royal Commission in session at Regina, Sask., October 6, 1916.

Memorandum regarding agricultural production and especially Grain Production in its relation to Federal and Imperial problems. Submitted on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the authority of its governing board.—J. B. Musselman, Secretary.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is the oldest and in numbers the greatest of Western Canada's farmers' organizations. In all matters of public import it is peculiarly the mouthpiece of the farmers of this province and eminently fitted to present to the honorable members of this Commission their common views relating to that branch of our natural resources comprising our productive agricultural lands, and especially of grain production. Dealing with the natural resources of the province of Saskatchewan, and especially as they relate themselves to the after the war problems of the Empire, our fertile lands assume paramount place and their extensive and profitable cultivation the very first importance.

## Develop Grain Raising

The natural course of development for every country is to develop first those natural resources which are most easily accessible and which can most easily and quickly be made productive. In the West this of course means the development of agriculture and especially of grain raising, since the latter is the easiest and quickest way to secure the production of wealth from the soil which is both abundant and an easily accessible natural resource. To the present only a small percentage of the fertile lands of the West have been brought under cultivation and in the opinion of many even these areas have not been made as productive as they might have been and may yet be made. There are vast areas of good land in Saskatchewan which under normal conditions can give support and profitable employment to hundreds of thousands of those British people who after the war will in all probability be seeking to better their positions by migrating to other countries, but it would be poor statesmanship to encourage these people to come to the western prairies unless there is a very fair assurance that the great bulk of them can find profitable employment in agricultural production. For this reason we take the liberty of pointing the attention of the Honorable Commissioners to a few of the problems of grain production in this province, particularly in their relationship to Dominion and Imperial interests. Diversified farming is being developed in this province about as rapidly as feasible, particularly as there are no means as yet provided either under the control of the people directly or thru their governments to regulate the marketing of livestock and livestock products with the exception of some commendable work by the provincial government in the handling of dairy products and, further, because there are vast areas of our most productive soil where stock raising is quite impracticable on account of the scarcity of water. Grain growing, therefore, and especially wheat growing, is sure to remain the paramount industry of this province for at least a generation to come and agriculture in Saskatchewan, whether carried on by those who are here or by those who are to come, will succeed or fail in proportion as wheat production is profitable or otherwise.

## Selecting Homesteaders

Sir J. A. M. Aikens, speaking to an audience in this city nearly two years ago, made the statement that of the settlers who had been granted free homesteads in the three western provinces only fifteen per cent. remained at that time upon the land. There is no doubt that homesteads were granted to a large number of people who were not fitted either by training or character to become successful farmers but the great bulk of the eighty-five per cent who drifted from their land did so because they were able to find more profitable investment for their labor than they could by expending it upon the rich soil of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and

## Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Alberta, even tho they were not obliged to invest capital in its acquirement. The bringing in of settlers and the placing of them upon land when they cannot succeed as farmers is a serious detriment to them and to the nation as a whole, and also it is an experience to which we would certainly not wish to subject the faithful men of the Empire who have sacrificed so much on our behalf, and whom we hope to see settled in large numbers in Western Canada in the future.

## Increased Production No Benefit

Very many agencies have been and are still at work in this province for the encouragement and promotion of greater production and they have not all been fruitless. Saskatchewan's gross agricultural production has advanced rapidly and certainly its per capita production is one of which we may be justly proud. Indeed it has been held that in average per capita production of agricultural labor this province excels every other country in the world. Theoretically it is still possible to appreciably increase the per capita production of those engaged in agriculture and even of those who engage principally in grain production, tho the latter have in our opinion the greatest per capita production of wealth of any class upon the land. Yet in spite of this enviable record one of the country's greatest problems has been that of keeping upon the land those who have been placed there, and even those born and raised there, instead of letting them drift to our urban centres. The truth is that increased per capita production, either in cattle or in grain, has been no criterion of the profitability of production. Experience has taught us that greater production accomplishes little for the betterment of conditions of the farmers themselves, and indeed on the farms even more than in the factories, greater production, if widely extended, has frequently reduced and at times destroyed the profitability of production.

## Cost of Production Increased

As the Honorable Commissioners must be fully aware, immediately preceding the war this country was facing an imminent and very serious economic crisis. In the midst of a summer season when an agricultural country is employing almost its maximum of labor, there were not less than one hundred thousand men out of employment in Canada. Business was stagnant, and conditions in the agricultural west were such that but for the extensive assistance of the Federal Government during the following winter many thousands of farmers would have suffered dire want and privation, and many thousands more would have found themselves utterly unable to continue their farming operations. Only the outbreak of the war the enlistment of large numbers of men for Imperial service, the rise in prices of grain and large orders for military supplies averted impending calamity. Nothing except the unprofitableness of agriculture could possibly have placed the many thousands of farmers who required assistance from the Federal Government into that position. The average cost of production of a bushel of wheat has been pretty well established by the findings of several responsible commissions as well as by investigations carried on by large financial institutions having many branches throughout the country. The Grain Markets Commission of the province of Saskatchewan placed the cost of growing wheat and placing it on cars or in the local elevator at 60 cents per bushel in 1913 and other bodies which carried on investigations a year later placed it at a slightly higher amount. This cost, however, has since increased so that the present cost of production in our opinion is in excess of the average price received by the farmers of this province for the average grade of wheat marketed by them during the decade prior to the outbreak of war.

We believe that at the close of the

war, and indeed at the first real indication of its close, prices obtainable for farm produce in Saskatchewan will quickly decline and in all probability after some slight fluctuation settle to about the average which obtained before the war. The cost of production on the other hand will not be reduced thus readily, and there is real danger that farming in Saskatchewan, should it continue to labor under its present burdensome handicaps, may become positively unprofitable.

## Competition after the War

At the present time, on the authority of Mr. W. Sanford Evans, chairman of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission, the enormously high ocean freight rates which obtain give Canada a very great advantage over what are now her most important competitors for the European wheat market, excepting of course the United States. After the war this advantage will speedily disappear. With the removal of trade restrictions upon imports from Britain, the loss of this advantage could be somewhat mitigated since there would then be provided a greater amount of ocean traffic on the return journey for vessels carrying grain from Canadian ports to Britain, and because the free offering of return freight tends to reduce the carrying charge on outgoing wheat. With ocean rates again normal our long inland rail haul will much more than lose us any advantage which we may have in distance of ocean haul over the Argentine with her short rail haul and her year-round open ports and whose cost of production we can scarcely hope to equal because of her cheap Peon labor and climatic conditions which permit of cheap living. Russia, a country which will emerge from this war a new nation; one might say a new world, for a world she really is with her vast extent of territory and her hundred and seventy millions of white population—we believe will become a dangerous competitor on the European markets. With modern appliances she can enormously increase her agricultural production both in the aggregate and per capita. Her lower cost of production and her relatively close proximity to European importers will give her a very great advantage over Western Canada in placing upon the European import markets all lines of agricultural products. She has also the advantage of low inland transportation

cost, because of her extensive inland waterways—both natural and artificial—and her national ownership of her railways. She will also have the very great advantage over Canada of being, as Canada is not, a very heavy buyer from those countries to whom she will seek to sell her agricultural products.

## Farmers Want Relief

If therefore the Western farmer is to hold his own and if the agricultural lands of Western Canada are to offer suitable homes to the migrating peoples of Great Britain, it is highly imperative that everything possible should be done to place the farmer upon a sound economic basis. If agriculture, and especially grain production in these Western provinces, can be made permanently profitable the problem of British migration will be greatly simplified, and the equally imperative problem of increased production for the Dominion will be easily solved. Western Agriculture must be accorded relief from many of the handicaps under which it suffers if it is to succeed, but the farmers want relief rather than compensation. They do not want to be compensated at the cost of high priced bread for the struggling masses of England, a condition which would inevitably result from artificial protection of colonial wheat by the Mother Country. We are looking rather to such natural remedies as education of ourselves to greater efficiency, the reduction of the cost of supplies by the adoption of cheaper methods of distribution, better marketing facilities, particularly for livestock, the organized selling of co-operative credit with governmental guarantee, lower cost of transportation to ocean ports, and relief from the burdens which a high protective tariff places so especially upon us.

In the education of the farmer much good work has already been done by both the Federal and Provincial governments, but there is still room for very much effective work in this field of endeavor. More should be done in carrying knowledge to the man on the land by personal contact and local ocular demonstration, rather than expecting him to travel to our schools and experimental farms, a thing which few farmers are able to do, also because educating of farmers' sons in urban centres in the vast majority of cases entices them from the land. There is urgent need for a better adaptation of our banking system to the needs of agriculture. The average farmer has used all his initial capital in fitting himself up for grain production, which is the first essential in agricultural development, and he requires to borrow capital to enter upon stock raising. While stock raising as a business by

Continued on Page 31



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# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

### SHADELAND CONTRIBUTES GENEROUSLY

The secretary of the Shadeland Grain Growers' Association (Darlingford P.O.) forwards a check for \$897.60 for our Patriotic Acre Fund. This amount was donated by the following parties who contributed wheat which was sold at \$1.02 (net) per bushel. This amount is contributed to the relief of the starving Belgian people:—

S. B. Chartess, 22½ bushels; Jas. Dudgeon, 36 bushels; M. McGregor, 25 bushels; Jno. McKenzie, 40 bushels; J. E. McElroy, 15 bushels; Alb. Armstrong, 31 bushels; J. C. Smith, 40 bushels; Mrs. R. McElroy, 25 bushels; Sam Andrew, 40 bushels; John Ching, 37 bushels; G. W. Sandy, 36 bushels; F. H. Wood, 30 bushels; Jas. Hill, 40 bushels; Lungair Bros., 29 bushels; Jas. Phipps, 23 bushels; E. D. Stevens, 20 bushels; H. M. Frank, 33 bushels; A. A. Arnett, 42 bushels; Ross Morrow, 25 bushels; Ed. Jordan, 26½ bushels; H. G. Smith, 20 bushels; Thos. M. Dodge, 35 bushels; Compton Bros., 80 bushels; W. C. White, 50 bushels; W. P. Ching, 30 bushels. Total of 831 bushels. Also a contribution of \$40.00 from T. R. Shute and T. Hunt for \$10.00, making up the amount of \$897.60.

Central office congratulates Shadeland on subscribing so freely to our Patriotic Acre Fund and we would ask Secretary Smith to kindly thank all those who have helped in making up this amount.

### APPRECIATIVE LETTERS

The Guide readers of the Manitoba section will be interested in the following letters acknowledging receipt of contributions sent to the several funds as instructed by the various local branches who have contributed so generously to our Patriotic Acre Fund.

R. C. Henders,  
Acting Sec'y, Man. G.G. Ass'n,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th ult. enclosing \$868.60, being a further donation from Patriotic Acre scheme of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Indeed, the Red Cross is deeply appreciative of your kind contributions. Our demands are very heavy and increasing all the time. Every subscriber will have the satisfaction of knowing that his funds are assisting in the prosecution of this war in the noblest possible manner, that is, thru the cause of humanity. I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith official receipt for same.

(Signed) A. L. PELLARD,  
Sec'y Manitoba Branch,  
Canadian Red Cross Society.

R. C. Henders, Esq.  
Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging yours of the 26th enclosing check for \$719.70 for the Belgian Relief Fund, being an additional contribution from the subscribers of your Patriotic Acre scheme for the relief of the Belgian sufferers. Please accept my thanks for this generous contribution.

The needs of the Belgian sufferers are increasing and we have to appeal again to the generous public for help and from your past help I am satisfied that you will appeal again to the members of your association to come to the assistance of the starving Belgians.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) A. J. H. DUBUC,  
Belgian Consul.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Dear Sirs:—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of September 26 enclosing check for \$741.70, being further subscription from the Patriotic Acre Fund.

The president and directors beg to express to you their appreciation and to ask that you kindly extend to the subscribers their thanks for this generous contribution to the worthy cause.

(Signed) Manitoba Patriotic Fund,  
Per C. H. WEBSTER,  
Secretary.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Dear Sirs:—On behalf of the Returned Soldiers' Association of Winnipeg I desire to acknowledge receipt of your generous contribution of \$393.50 from your Pa-

triotic Acre Fund, for which kindly accept my thanks.

(Signed) A. H. SMITH,  
Secretary, Finance Committee,  
Returned Soldiers' Ass'n  
of Winnipeg.

### SEED GRAIN RATES IN FORCE

On account of the great amount of inferior grain in Manitoba this year there is likely to be a large percentage of seed grain brought in from outside points. This seed grain is likely to be much higher in price in the spring and we would advise all our farmers to endeavor to secure their seed before the bulk of the good grain is shipped East. To make this easier, the special seed grain rate has been arranged to become effective from October 1 and remain in force until June 15, 1917. This enables all bona fide farmers to ship their seed at a special half rate instead of the regular rate. All our local secretaries will have these seed grain certificates on hand and if any of our secretaries require more they can get them by applying to our Central office. The rules in connection with the use of these certificates are the same as last season.

### FARM HELP

Applications are coming to the Central office for positions as farm helpers. Some married men are offering service by the year, among them one as farm foreman. He has several years experience. Farmers requiring such help may get in touch with these parties by communicating with Central office. This is a place where the Central may co-operate.

### FRANKLIN BRANCH

The Franklin Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association contributes the sum of \$14.20 for membership dues and convention reports. Most of our secretaries have had a very busy season and are just getting a little time now to take up the work of their branch again and make plans for their fall and winter program in the work of their branch.

### RALLY FOR ORGANIZATION

The season of the year is now here when all departments of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association should plan for a full program of winter activities. The gathering and marketing of the crop has been and is at the present time the one matter requiring our earnest attention, but this will soon be out of the way, and the next question of paramount importance will then be: "How can we obtain the largest results from our year's labors and how can we make the most of this winter's opportunity." A satisfactory answer to the above question can only be reached thru thorough organization and intelligent co-operation. This being true, it behooves us to call together, as soon as possible, all of our working forces, in order that they may be so organized that each person in the association may be able to not only render a service to the community, but that they will be placed in such position that such services will be the most helpful and profitable.

Our organization has done a great deal towards securing better marketing conditions both as to the handling of our grain, our livestock and other products of the farm, such as poultry, butter, eggs, potatoes, etc., etc., and to get the fullest benefit of these improved marketing conditions you must learn to co-operate. Our locals must get together and talk over plans for their fall and winter meetings. The opportune time for this organizing work is now. Do not let it pass unimproved.

The president and secretary of each local should prepare a survey for a directors' meeting, this survey should cover the territory belonging to each director in such a way that they will be able to help him with suggestions in his work of securing members. Then let each director get busy and see to it that every family and individual in his territory has been afforded the privilege of joining the local association. The date of this organization meeting should be fixed before this canvass is made and a few of the features of the meeting's program should be settled. This will be something special for the

director to talk about in his canvass. It will also afford him a splendid opportunity to extend a personal invitation to each person in his territory to be present at the meeting and to come prepared to offer some suggestions for the winter program to be taken up in the Association. Next week we hope to outline a program for our winter's work in the local branches.

### WHOSE IDEALS DOMINATE?

Whose ideals prevail in Western Canada today, those of the majority of the people or those of a comparatively small class whom the majority permit to be "influential"? Do people take their views of what is desirable, of what constitutes success, of the type of life they shall live, from what ordinary men do or from what is done by a special section of the community with special environment and special advantages? In matters of social and economic and public life which is taken as the form and pattern, the life which the majority, the ordinary men and women know, or is it the life which some "upper ten" or select "four hundred" enjoy?

### Laws and Courts

In the matter of law for example, the enactments of our legislators are for the guidance of common men. The laws are to be obeyed and observed and fulfilled by people of average attainments and abilities, but are our laws simple and direct and unmistakable so that the average mind will be quite sure as to the intent? Or are they complex and intricate and technical so that only a specially trained class can interpret and apply the most ordinary of them? Are they made accessible to the average man by widely circulated publication of every proposed law so that men may discuss it and of every enacted law so that men may readily refer to it? Where it is impossible to provide copies of laws for all the people because of the great cost of printing acts which run to scores or hundreds of pages, are there steps taken to serve the common people by authoritative summaries or abstracts thru which the fundamental principles will become known? Or must one go to some one of the class "learned in the law" to be taught what the will of the community expressed in its legislation is? In the day when the common people come to their own the makers of our laws will, more than they do today, study directness, simplicity and the modes of expression that will make clear the meaning to the average man, and will use every reasonable means to give opportunity to the common people to become acquainted with the laws under which their lives are to be lived.

And in the matter of the courts, their function is to do justice between man and man, and to deal with those who violate the laws which have been established. If you enter a modern court room in which a man is being tried for a crime do you find that the court is constituted for, and is seeking the most direct and simple means of getting all the facts relevant to the case, in order that right may be done? Are you convinced at once from the procedure that every man, judge, lawyers, jury, is seeking primarily the presentation of all relevant evidence so that nothing shall be wanting to the summing up and issuing of the case? Or do you find yourself irresistibly reminded of the old and supposedly discredited "trial by combat," since the lawyers in the case are obviously each fighting the other? Do you find manifest attempts to intimidate or to confuse witnesses in order that their testimony may be discredited? Do you find supreme stress laid upon things that to nine out of ten ordinary men are known to be merely technical or wholly irrelevant? Do you find hours spent in quibbling and hair-splitting and fencing about words which add nothing to the elucidation of the problem? Do you find evidence which the ordinary mind knows to be vital suppressed because of some occult legal principle? Do you find witnesses swearing to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and then actually prevented by counsel from fulfilling their oath? In the day when the ideals of common men prevail, a court room will not be a place of legal tournament where men for the money they can make out of it champion the accuser or the defender, but a place in which men seeking only justice shall investigate and deliberate in co-operation and along the most direct courses in order that right may be done.

(Continued next week.)

Contributed by W. R. Wood, M.P.P., Neepawa, Man.



# The Railway Problem

Article IX.—The predicament of the United States—The mountainous cost of controlling private railways—The self-hypnotic fallacy of provincial taxation and where it is leading

By E. B. Biggar

One is not long studying the drift of commerce and industry and the trend of economic thought in the United States till state ownership of railways appears to be inevitable, and the reasons which make it inevitable ought to awaken Canadians to the danger of a policy of drift. These reasons may be briefly stated. When the railway companies had reached such power that they believed they could control both state and federal legislatures in defiance of the will of the people, when "the public be damned" theory of railway rule seemed safe, and when charging "all the traffic would bear" was the guiding principle, only departed from when some new rival had to be crushed by a sweeping reduction of rates, a revolt, led by the Grangers and supported by merchants and manufacturers, swept over the country. This revolt showing the need of some new controlling power, gave birth to the inter-state commerce commission, but unfortunately for the country, it gave birth to the state taxation-of-railway policy and to the state commerce commissions, which have multiplied until now every state in the union except two have state commerce commissions which regulate the railways and other public utilities. And the various states without exception impose taxes on railways on every variety of plan. These things were the natural sequence of the era of revolt and anger caused by the exactions of the railway oligarchy, but the retaliation of the people as carried into effect by the legislatures was like the revenge of Samson. In

state Commerce Commission developed with more far-reaching effects, because its rulings were at least consistent with itself, and the more statesmanlike of the railway managers welcomed its influence. The majority of the companies became reconciled to it, not only for the reason given, but because their growing experience taught them that the unjust discriminations, the rebates, the making of new rates out of the whim of a traffic manager or to despoil a rival, the wholesale granting of passes which had become a menace to their own interests, and many other abuses called for a remedy beyond the power of an individual state, and certainly beyond the power of an individual company. But the state commerce system had got too well established and rooted in other local needs besides that of railways, and the railway taxation system had also become a fixed habit as taxation schemes are apt to do; and what has been the outcome? The aggregate of the state taxes imposed on the railways of the United States has increased from a few hundred thousand dollars a year to over \$136,000,000 in 1914, and it is still growing, as the increase over 1913 was \$63,445,000. Of course if the railways of a country are run with the object of profit, then all these taxes must be added to the cost of operation, if the same dividends are to be maintained. In any case, the taxes become a part of the cost of maintenance, and the railway companies now take a barren satisfaction in showing that such is inevitable.

It is not only these special taxes



Zeppelin L. 20 that was wrecked off the Norwegian Coast showing the vessel after it had begun to break up

bringing down the pillars of the grandstand which destroyed the Philistines they wrought injury to themselves. In one instance after another the state commerce commissions put into force regulations as to operation and as to freight and passenger rates which utterly failed to accomplish the purpose aimed at.

## State Taxation Not Best

In some cases this was because the law could not be made effective without identical laws by other states; in other cases an order to lower rates or make other restrictions would only have the effect of injuring industries within the state itself, and the law would in the end be repealed. Many of these laws intended to punish the railways proved only to be counter-irritants which did not cure the disease; some laws it was physically impossible for the railways to obey. This result was only natural where regulation was being experimented with, and the members of different commissions had diverse notions of the functions of a railway. But the jar and discord awoke the people of all the states to the truth that they could not do without railways, and the most insolent of the railway companies realized that they could not do without the patronage of the people. Out of this confusion the work of the Inter-

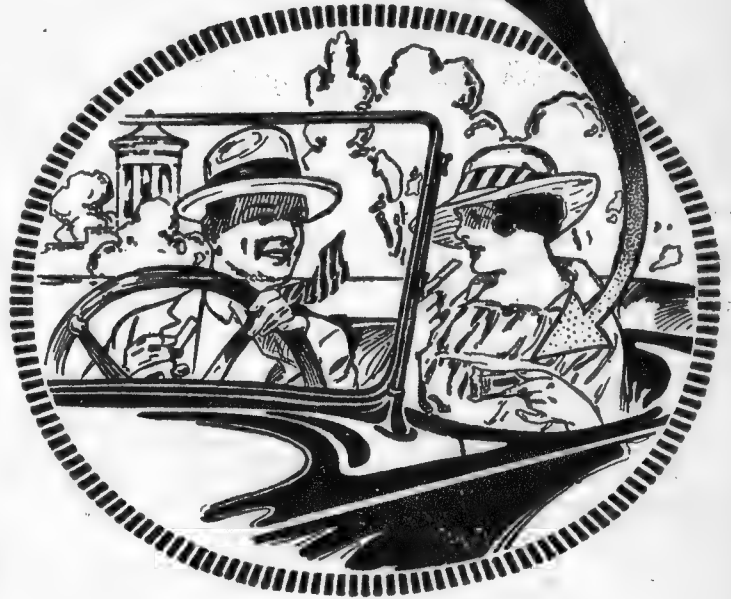
which all the people pay, but in the end they pay the cost of the Interstate Commerce Commission with that of the whole company of the state commerce commissions piled upon its back, and all their discordant and self-stultifying decisions, regulations and restrictions are so many clogs on the wheels of the country's commerce.

The special railway laws of New York State now make a volume of 782 pages, those of Pennsylvania 699 pages, with other states corresponding; and in five recent years (1902-7) over 800 state laws regulating railways were put on the statute books in all the states. In the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission whose decisions have all the effect of laws until upset by the courts, these decisions up to 1909 filled sixteen large volumes. In the one session of the Federal Congress of 1909-10, 119 bills relating to railways were introduced, and of those that passed some had a far-reaching effect on the working of the railways.

So important is the effect of new federal laws, and so unexpected may be the effect of state laws, that as most of the railways operate in more than one state, it has been found necessary for them to unite in maintaining a department called the "Committee on the Relation of Railway Operation to Legislation," whose special work is to study

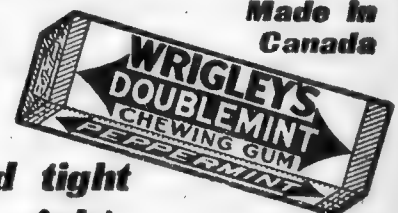
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# What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. BEAL

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath, than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else neces-

sary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practise internal bathing and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY AND THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrrell at Room 385, 163 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purposes. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. If is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?—Advertisement.

and report upon the practical effect of new laws. This committee's records show that in the five years ending 1915 no less than 3,592 bills affecting railway operation were introduced in the different states, and of these 442 were enacted into law. Then the orders and decisions of the state commissions often have the force of law, and have to be watched and reported, for a breach of any of them may mean a heavy fine. Very many of these it is impossible to obey in one state without falling foul of a law or order in an adjoining state. Many of these laws are good, many doubtful, some ridiculous. Those, for example, regulating headlights and colored signal lights are known to have caused more accidents than the authors of the laws intended them to avoid.

## If Government Ownership Existed

Various authorities estimate the annual cost of these incoherent systems of regulation at from \$200,000,000 to over \$300,000,000 per year. Who pays for all this costly control? Why, the people, out of whom all railway revenues come. But is it not evident that if the United States had from the beginning owned the whole railway system, there would have been not reason to create either the state or federal commissions to abolish wrongs which are the sole offspring of private ownership? The federal government which is the sole authority to regulate commerce, would have governed the whole situation by its own general laws, a railway department with a board of control being only necessary. Therefore the aggravating restrictions of state railway commissions would have been avoided, the greater part of the present cost of the regulating machinery saved; the self-stultifying cost of state railway taxation would have been saved and the dividends and other profits to private companies, which the people also pay amounting now to \$103,000,000 a year, would also have been saved to the nation. The railways would have been as in other countries a part of the national machinery to be operated for service like the post office. Why is it that they do not require an Interstate Postal Service Commission and forty-six State Postal Regulation Commissions? Because of the fact of government ownership. No private postal company, having got control of the Pennsylvania coal fields, was able to forbid or obstruct the use of the mails to a rival postal service in Montana whose patrons wanted cheaper coal, and no state postal company existed to carry newspapers from New York City to Kansas City at a less rate than from New York to Albany.

We can be sure that in a country where the people must ultimately obtain the substance, as well as the form, of self-government, these things cannot go on forever. The Interstate Commerce Commission was necessary to remedy grievous wrongs committed by the railway companies; and it has done a wonderful work in bringing order out of chaos. But already its regulating activities have widened into virtual control of the railway situation; and ownership permanently bereft of control is impossible from the railway companies' standpoint. What then? Either control with ownership, or chaos again. But a relapse into railway chaos would be economic suicide. The saving sense of all classes will avert such a disaster. Moreover, the whole tide of affairs in the United States is sweeping towards such a lowering of rates and tightening of control that private ownership will eliminate itself by the elimination of private profits. And here is the reason: Of the exports of the United States—amounting in 1916 to about five billion dollars—more than half have been for the last three years in manufactured goods. These exporting industrial interests, no longer confined to the coast cities but extending to the heart of the continent, are dependent not merely on stable and equitable railway transport, but on railway rates which must be forced down rather than up, when slackness of domestic trade requires that the major interest of foreign trade be more strenuously upheld. The force of this new impulse will cause the agricultural, the financial, the commercial, the industrial and labor interests to unite to bring the

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cost of transportation down, because now for the first time it will be plain that every one of these interests will be directly imperiled by higher costs of railway transport and safe-guarded when railway rates are reduced to the cost of the service.

The situation in the United States is thus explained, because of the light it will throw on the railway crisis in Canada. Like causes will produce like results if allowed to operate unhindered; the chastisement of whips in 1916 will become the chastisement of scorpions by 1920.

#### Unfairness of Our Provincial Taxes

It is true we in Canada have not drifted so far into the maelstrom that we cannot pull out. We have as yet only one provincial railway commission—that of Ontario—and that happily limits its regulating work to electric railways. But our Dominion railway commission, like the timid surgeon, has so far shrunk from inflicting such pain on the railways as to remove the discriminations and illogical rates; and the Post Office Department, in framing a parcel post service has, like a timid dentist, been so tender towards the express business owned by the railways, that the tooth of excessive charges still suppurates in the public jaw.

Without understanding its consequences we have imitated the unreasonable policy of the American states in imposing provincial taxation on the Canadian railways, and the authors of these tax acts have been praised for the achievement, as if they had been some great generals recovering spoils from an enemy. Let us show how our provincial railway tax, instead of being an inspiration of retributive justice, is merely a means of inflicting wounds upon ourselves and our neighbors. All the provinces—and many of their municipalities—except Prince Edward Island, tax the railways, the total in 1915 amounting to \$3,049,727, and the aggregate is increasing year by year. Suppose that only one province, say Ontario, levied the whole of this impost of three millions a year. Would it not be plain that as each citizen individually pays his share of the whole cost of Canadian transportation in accordance with the amount of his purchases of goods that have been shipped over any railway—as shown in the first article—and as each province shares the charge in the ratio of its population, then Ontario is taxing indirectly all the other provinces.

As all railway revenues are derived from the people, the effect of this tax is to artificially raise the cost of transportation, and in this respect it makes no difference whether the roads are owned by the companies or the government—the amount of the provincial tax must become a part of the cost of operation. It makes no difference to the railways how the tax is raised, but it does make a great difference to the people where it falls. If Ontario alone gets the tax and the people of the whole Dominion pay for it in increased cost of transportation, then Ontario is bleeding all the other provinces thru the railways. In other words, Ontario would be erecting a railway toll-gate by which she levies toll on all the traffic that passes thru her territory east or west. And this is the actual fact to the extent that Ontario's share of the tax, which is now \$1,404,933, exceeds that of the other provinces according to population. Even if every province levied the same tax in the same proportion, the people of Canada would not be advantaged to the extent of a cent by withdrawing from a railway a surplus which they themselves have put into it. On the contrary, they are worse off to the extent of the cost of the legislative and clerical machinery needed to enforce the act. Of all the fallacies "bred and born" in the field of government thru private railway ownership, this of provincial and state taxation of railways is the most self-hypnotic.

Out of this illusion arises the curious circumstance that for many years the people of Canada have been paying taxes to the State of Michigan thru having to make up the deficit on the Michigan section of the Grand Trunk, caused in part by the abnormal assessments made upon the road in that state.



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## Building Credit thru Grain Growers

Essentials of Credit—Exemptions—How Present Grain Growers' Associations could be utilized.

By H. H. Hammer, Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Elfros, Sask.

In contributing a link in the chain of discussion on co-operative credit associations, I should like to comment briefly on a few statements which appeared in The Guide in July 5 issue, in an article by Mr. McLeod, and which gives an altogether wrong impression regarding credit.

1. "Credit of banking corporation is not founded on trust in the borrowers, but on the security of the borrowers' assets."

This is incorrect. The personal equation plus the assets is the governing consideration of banking and loan companies. And of these two the personal equation, in other words, the moral risk, is foremost in the banker's mind when he lends. John Brown may apply for a credit of \$5,000 and give a true statement of his affairs, showing a correct surplus of assets over liabilities of \$50,000. But unless the banker is satisfied on the moral risk first he would not be justified in lending the money, because the assets can easily be disposed of within an hour of the paying over of the cash credit. But to prove that Mr. McLeod's statement is incorrect you have only to look at the terms of the Bank Act, which restrains the banker from taking or bargaining for any kind of security whatever on those chattels or assets at the time of making a loan. This emphatically proves the converse of the above statement and demonstrates clearly that the fundamental principle of banking in Canada is based chiefly and primarily on the personal equation, the moral risk. To say, as Mr. McLeod says, that the corner stone of banking in this country is the value of property, not the worth of the borrowers' character, is worse than sheer nonsense. If he were right then a homesteader, before he gets patent, would be unable to borrow a cent. If that were true, and particularly if it

Mr. Hammer is a young man, a native of Denmark, well versed in true co-operation, and earnestly interested in seeing the very best credit facilities available to Western farmers. He is honorary president and chief organizer of the Elfros Livestock Association, which, by better credit, has been the means of introducing about \$30,000 worth more stock in that district.

faith. A bank issues notes, which are only promises to pay on presentation, but we take it that behind these notes there is in the hands of the bank bullion or specie to the value of the notes issued. We do not actually know, but we believe it. Similarly, when a man borrows money

from the bank, the banker considers: "Is this man to be trusted? Will he repay promptly?" If satisfied, he will then take a statement, but if satisfied in his own mind that he will not, no statement is needed. The loan is made, therefore, primarily on the strength of the man and not on what he has behind him. His assets are perishable, transferable, negotiable, here today and gone tomorrow, they are not permanent, not even his land.

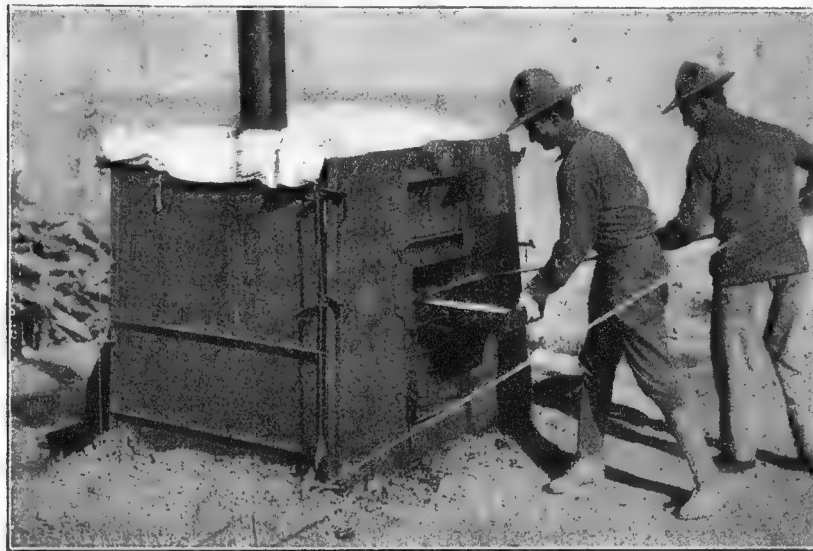
It is true that the assets of the borrower are taken into consideration by the banker before making the loan, but the loan is not made on the strength of the assets. If it were, the banker would require to have those assets, or sufficient of them, hypothecated, pledged, mortgaged, or in some other way tied up to the bank to secure the loan so made on them. This is not done and in fact cannot be done under the Bank Act.

Mr. McLeod seems to have become mixed up in the two things: banking and pawnbroking. In writing on banking he means the other. It is only pawnbrokers who lend money primarily on the value of the assets. The personal equation with them is of no moment, the asset is pledged and passes to the pawnbroker by operation of law at the moment the loan is made.

### Exemptions a Handicap

2. "Exemptions are an advantage, not a handicap."

This is very true as far as the dishonest farmer is concerned. To him the exemptions are, indeed, an advantage. But few farmers are naturally dishonest, and to the honest farmer the opera-



A United States Army bakery cooking bread for the forces on the Mexican Border

had been true in the past, how very few homesteaders could ever have proved up at all, the prairies could never have been peopled. And even today, by reason of the Exemption laws, a homesteader should not be able to borrow a cent according to Mr. McLeod's statement, even after the homesteader has patent, four horses, six cows, full line of machinery, etc., etc. So far as borrowing purposes are concerned, legally speaking, he does not own these. They are exempt and cannot be made subject to his debts. How should that man be able to borrow regularly at the bank if the above statement is true?

### Business Founded On Faith

It might be put this way: All business is founded on faith. Banking is a business particularly conducted on

tion of the Exemption laws is a decided hindrance. He does not need this protection and rarely avails himself of it. The fundamental idea of Exemptions in a new country with great demand for settlers is good and undoubtedly justified, but the measure of those exemptions should be lowered instead of raised with the passing of time. This is just another case of the workings of a protective policy against which the farmers are strong objectors. Industries in the East are protected to give them a chance to get on their feet, when they should be able to cope with outside competition on a fair basis. But once they arrived at that stage the protection was not reduced, it was raised, and the people of the West pay for it in increased prices on almost everything they buy. The farmers similarly have



protection, and instead of reducing it, this also is raised, and Mr. McLeod says exemptions ought to be yet further increased. Is he of the same opinion with regard to the protection of eastern industries? You need not be very far sighted to see that exemptions are hurting the farmer. It is driving away capital which otherwise would be lent him for agricultural purposes of improvement. The working of exemptions in this country also keeps on the land in many cases a man who will never make good there, of no use to himself, his community or country. He is not exempt from the privilege of asking for credit at the store and in going from one store to another he can usually run along comfortably, leaving the storekeeper, who enjoys no exemption, to pay for his upkeep and whistle for his money. Neither he or his chattels can be touched. For some reason the government has decreed: "If you do not want to pay, just do not, he cannot make you." And in the long run, the consequences will not hurt the lender, who does not need to lend, but it will hurt the borrower who needs to borrow. That the exemptions in Saskatchewan have hurt the credit of the quarter-section farmer is an established fact but larger farmers suffer as well. The capitalist, with money to lend, wants better security than this province offers. We must remember that interest is always high where security is poor. Hence the high rate in the West. If we wish to reduce the rate, we must raise the value of the security.

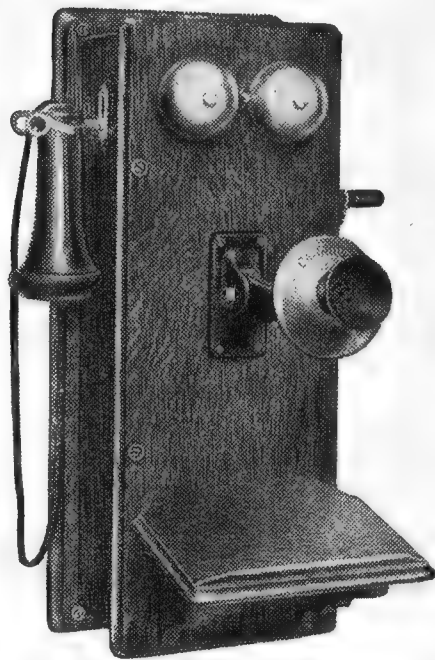
There are several other points raised by Mr. McLeod which I should like to dispute, but time and space prevents me. The above comments are necessary as a correction to some of the statements made, which, if not corrected, might prove detrimental to the promotion of the very necessary co-operation between farmers and bankers, without which proper co-operative credit associations can never become established. The interests of the farmers and the banks serving them are identically the same, namely: the development of their respective districts. The banks undoubtedly cater to commercial borrowers in industrial and commercial centres, but they also cater as strongly, if not more so, to the farming communities as far as the Bank Act allows.

#### Farmers Can Organize Themselves

As to co-operative credit associations; thru the success of the various co-operative associations in operation in the West, the question of rural co-operative credit associations for short term loans has presented itself. It must here be remembered that there is co-operation and co-operation, and it is only the co-operation which works hand in hand with independence that stands the test of time, and for this reason the success of an association, requiring the pooling of assets—which process would be detrimental to independence—is doubtful and had, therefore, better be left alone. But surely the farmers could take the initiative and organize a co-operative association strong enough to approach the banks and put up to them a business proposition which would prove of advantage to the farmers and would appeal to the bank. If this were done co-operation would have gained a victory in its new field and it would be true co-operation as the farmers would have kept their independence intact.

In making such a suggestion I take it that the farmers have already realized the advantages of co-operation and have discovered that with co-operation comes education and prosperity. What co-operation has done for the farmers in Denmark and other European countries it can do for the farmers in Canada. Co-operation in Denmark, during the past fifty years has raised the farmer from a slave to a power, but it must be remembered that co-operation cannot be transplanted, it must be sown from the best available seed. You cannot take co-operative systems from Denmark and introduce them here without alterations, they have got to be remodelled to meet local conditions, and their growth carefully nursed. One thing we have learned from Denmark, and that is, that too many independent co-operative associations are not satisfactory. The Danish farmer has only realized this with the past few years and the many community co-operative organizations are now being amalgamated

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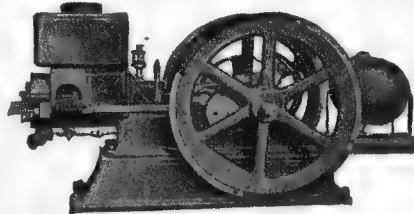
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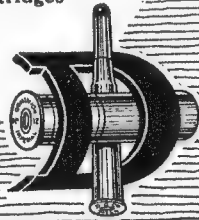
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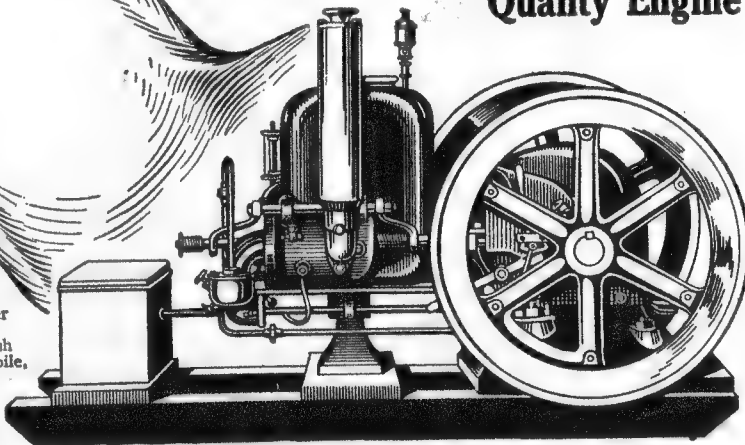
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into country-wide organizations. Here is the outcome of fifty years' experience at our disposal, which warns us against organizing a number of small associations, and points to the advisability of organizing country wide, or in this country with self-governing provinces, province-wide co-operative associations.

### Do It Thru the Grain Growers

We have already in the central western provinces strong and progressive farmers' associations: The Manitoba Grain Growers' association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. These organizations are the strongest farmers' associations in Canada, but even at that, are not as strong as they ought to be. Every farmer should be a member of his provincial association, thereby strengthening his own position, as the stronger the association, the better able it will be to promote the farmers' interests. And we are each and every one anxious to see the farmers' interests promoted, as with prosperity to the farmers comes general prosperity to the country. Is it, therefore, not logical to get to the matter of credit associations thru the machinery already provided by the farmers' organizations referred to above?

It is a matter of importance to the farmers to secure money at a lower rate of interest and the banks are prepared to consider any bankable proposition as to co-operative credits, the introduction of which will ensure lower interest rates. I will, therefore, submit a suggestion for discussion based on strictly co-operative principles: That the afore-named farmers' associations organize "Borrowing Departments," that is, all shareholders wishing to borrow money at a lower rate of interest, must become "borrowing members." Every borrowing member must pay a certain sum to a guarantee fund (same amount to be paid by all members, without regard to the amount of money borrowed). The associations to endorse or guarantee payment of all advances to borrowing members; quarter-section farmers to have one credit limit, half-section farmers another, etc. A guarantee fund is, of course, necessary for the protection of the association.

When such departments are organized, the associations can approach the banks and secure the necessary line of credit. To this end a portion of the guarantee fund (fixed percentage of the credit required) would be deposited with the respective banks, either in the form of cash drawing interest or securities. In addition to this guarantee fund, the associations' endorsement should prove good security, and as losses under such an extensive co-operative scheme are practically eliminated, it should be perfectly safe for the associations to endorse.

### Benefits To Be Derived

Such a plan would serve to strengthen the position of the provincial organizations, and the stronger they become the better will be the security offered to the banks. It may be asked "Why should men living in the southern part of the province have to stand good for the money borrowed by men living in the northern part of the province, with whom they have no connection?" Simply because the men in the northern part stand good for the men in the southern part. This is true co-operation, with the central organization as a medium. It is exactly the same process which enables the farmer in one corner of the province to purchase twine and other commodities at a cheaper rate because the farmers in the other corners of the province also purchase the same merchandise thru the association.

Some of the points which may be mentioned in favor of the plan are:

1. It will enable the farmers to obtain cheaper money, and in this respect will settle the question of a farmers' bank for short term loans.

2. It will enable the small farmers, who own nothing above exemptions, to borrow money.

3. It will give the banks security on advances made to farmers.

4. It will increase the membership and considerably strengthen the position of the farmers' organizations thereby doubly benefiting the members.

The antagonism between farmers and banks is a skeleton which should be



removed and which undoubtedly will disappear as the education of our rural communities advances. It is in most cases built on imagination and unwarranted distrust to corporations in general. It is an undeniable fact that the banks have been, and are, the community builders of the West. How many farmers can honestly and squarely ask themselves if the banks did not help them to progress, and deny the fact? In the rural districts the farmers' interests and those of the banks are identical, only when the farmers progress will the banks progress.

Very little true co-operation is known here as yet. Co-operation of a kind, but government protected; not the kind which promotes independence. For the further progress of the West, Education, Co-operation, Independence are necessary factors, and Organization is required to establish them.

#### FARMERS WIN FIGHT

The Carleton County Milk Producers' Association have won their fight for higher milk prices and since October 2 receive the 22 cents per gallon which they demanded. The citizens of Ottawa, from the same date, pay nine cents per quart for their milk, and, as is usually the case, the raise went into effect without very much fuss of any kind.

The Ottawa Dairy Co., have announced that after carefully probing the matter, they came to the conclusion that the increase from 17 cents to 22 cents per gallon would not give the farmer any more than wages for the work and nothing on the amount of money he has invested, and that the increase of one cent to the consumer gives the dairy company just four cents per quart for their share of handling and delivery of the milk. The prevalent high price for cheese is said to be largely responsible for the increase, together with the scarcity of everything but hay which the farmers need for producing milk, and on that account all dairymen delivering milk in the city have advanced their prices after Monday, October 2.

#### Result No Surprise

After the first outburst the fight simmered down to a waiting game and the result has been no surprise. The farmers stuck out for their increase and as a result they received 18 cents for their milk during September, this being an increase of one cent over the former price, while the cost to the consumer remained at eight cents. The municipal milk committee, who have the matter in hand, decided, after securing legal advice, that there would be nothing gained by applying for an injunction to stop the rise in price and therefore took no such action. Nothing has been heard from Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, with regard to the investigation which was requested, and the general opinion is that nothing will be heard until about next summer, by which time the price will probably have been reduced a little.

The committee state that they are still seeking ways and means of securing a reduction, and while the municipal dairy is being considered as one means of combatting the Ottawa Dairy Co.'s action, this is also some distance away as yet.

All the dairy companies selling milk in the city have raised their prices to nine cents per quart, and this, according to despatches published here, is much lower than either Montreal or Toronto, the latter paying 11 cents per quart and the former 10 cents, while Hamilton is paying 9 cents, and nothing was heard of the rise in prices there.

"Don't you come across a good many things in the Bible that you don't understand, like the problem of Cain's wife, for instance?" queried the layman, as he sat at a city restaurant table.

"Oh, yes, of course," acknowledged the clergyman.

"Well, what do you do about it?"

"My dear friend," replied the minister, laying down his fork, "I simply do just as I would while eating a nice fresh herring. When I come to the bone I quietly lay it on one side and go on enjoying the meat, letting any idiot that insists on choking himself with the bone do so."

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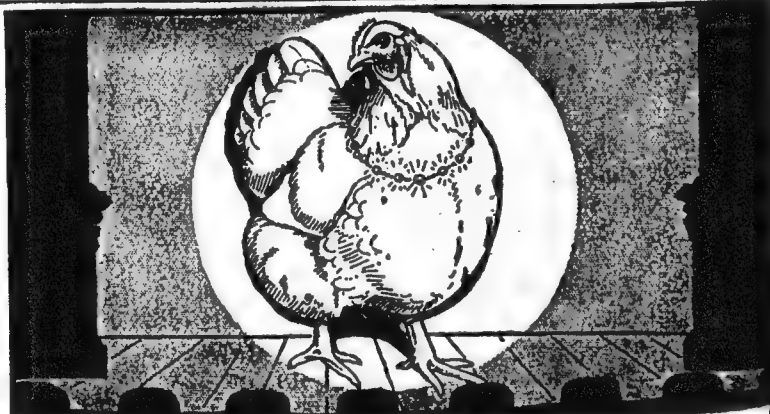
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BRANDON - MAN.

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AND CHRISTMAS WILL BE  
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Every boy and girl reader of The Guide will be looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the glad time of Christmas. The Guide wants every boy and girl to have a good time this Christmas, and we believe that one of the principal elements that go to make a happy Christmas is the giving of gifts, just as much as the receiving of them, and your satisfaction will be still greater if you can give your friends and relatives something that has been bought with money that is your very own. Between now and Christmas The Guide will give every boy and girl a chance to earn some Christmas money in their spare hours. It is work that every boy and girl can do, and it will pay you well for the time you devote to it. Begin Now. If you want to earn some of this Christmas money, do not put it off, because the few weeks between now and Christmas will soon slip by. Drop a postal card or a letter to The Guide and we will tell you all about it. Address your inquiry to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

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## Making More From Hides

Why farmers receive low grades from dealers—Practical advice on Skinning, Salting and Shipping to get top prices.

By H. Higginbotham

The manner in which hides should be treated preparatory to shipment depends upon the season. Hides should never be shipped in their green state between the months of April and October, but should always be salted. In the winter months it is better to ship the hides green because the dealers prefer to get them in this condition and salt the hides themselves, as they are able to produce a more uniform quality by salting a large quantity of hides together.

Below are discussed some of the defects in hides which cause them to grade second or third instead of first.

Scoring.—This is one of the most serious defects in country hides. It is the result of inexperience and poor equipment in taking off the hide. Instead of flaying the beast's hide the inexperienced man sometimes "chops" it, with the result that indentations are made into the texture of the hide, perhaps only one sixty-fourth of an inch deep, but this is sufficient to spoil the under surface of the hide so that it cannot be used for No. 1 leather. Wire cuts also throw down the grade.

Hair slipping.—This is caused by not properly salting hides during warm weather. The hide is rolled up and put away hot; further heating takes place, and the hair slips out. If the hair is slipped only in one or two places it is sufficient to throw the hide down one grade, but if the hair is slipped throughout it becomes a glue hide and is worth only half the price of a No. 1 hide. Dealers sometimes receive hair-slipped hides in the winter time, when the trouble has usually been caused by the hide being rolled up and kept in a warm stable after it has been taken off. It is only necessary to leave a hide 24 hours in this condition to cause the hair to slip.

Branding.—Branding damages the "grain" of the hide. Dealers divide branded hides into two classes—"butt brands" and "side brands." Butt brands are usually bought for one cent per pound less than No. 1 hides. The butt brand is usually smaller than the side brand and therefore less of an injury to the hide. Side brands are bought for three cents less than No. 1 hides.

Shape of Hide.—The shape of the hide itself is important and a poorly shaped hide, even tho it is perfectly good in every other respect, will only grade No. 2. The trouble here, usually, is that the hide has not been split in the proper place. This is usually more noticeable on the legs. Exact centre splitting is demanded by the tanners. Very often farmers lose on their hides thru splitting a little to the side of the centre. In splitting up the side of the legs the knife should always follow a line between the knuckles. Never split to the side of the knuckle. Leave the skin of the head on. If the animal is bled at the throat do not make the cut larger than absolutely necessary. No dealer will pay for a head left hanging by a narrow strip.

Grubby Hides.—Warbles in the back of an animal throw down its hide value. A grubby hide with less than four holes will grade No. 2, while more than this number will cause it to grade No. 3.

Foreign Matter.—This is one of the most common causes of dissatisfaction to the farmer shipping hides. The tanner wants nothing but hide which can be turned into leather. Everything else is merely waste matter. Thus a farmer ships a hide with the horns and tail bone attached, meat and fat, manure, ice or other material adhering to the hide. When the hide, which perhaps weighed 70 pounds at the shipping point, is credited with 60 pounds weight by the hide dealer, the farmer thinks that he has been robbed. Not only does the hide dealer deduct the weight of any foreign matter, but he also makes a deduction to reimburse him for freight paid on useless material.

### Facts About Shipping

Another prevalent cause of dissatisfaction arises thru shipping tags becoming detached in transit. When this takes place the railway company de-

livers the number of hides indicated on the shipping bills, very often irrespective of the weight of the hides, with the result that instead of a 60 pound hide the dealer receives a 45 pound hide and the shipper has to stand the loss. Farmers should see that the tags are securely attached before shipping. Mail the shipping bill to the dealer the same day. Two or three hides can be shipped by freight as cheaply as one as railways charge on 100 pounds minimum and also charge first-class rate, whereas on shipments of over 100 pounds hides take third-class rate.

In the hide business it is customary to deduct a certain tare to allow for shrinkage in transit. The usual custom is to deduct five pounds for each green hide. As a matter of fact the shrinkage varies from three pounds to eight pounds. Even a well salted hide will shrink from one to two pounds in transit, according to how dry the hide is and the length of the railway journey. In Ontario the tare deducted is only three pounds, but a large proportion of the hides are salted before shipping, and receive salted prices. In Western Canada the dealers usually deduct only two pounds tare on salted hides.

### Three Grades of Hides

Dealers and tanners recognise three grades of hides. No. 1 hides are packer hides, taken off by men who are experts and which do not require to be trimmed at all before selling to the tanner. A hide of this description will cut up for harness to the best advantage. No. 2 are butcher hides taken off by men more or less used to butchering. No. 3 hides are those which are badly scored, or badly shaped so that they have to be trimmed. Some farmers ship hides which have been well taken off, but a great number of country hides are very much mutilated and their value greatly injured. Packer hides are usually better taken off, better cared for and better shrunk. They are left in salt three or four times as long as hides shipped by farmers and butchers so that a 60 pound packer hide, after being shrunk, weighs only 48 pounds, whereas a country hide of the same weight when taken off will usually scale 54 pounds when it reaches the dealer. While the farmer receives a less price per pound, the additional weight of the hide over the packer hide brings up the price he receives. Dealers state that about ten per cent of country hides are received in excellent condition, but that they are unable to make a special class for these, and the careful man has to suffer to a certain extent for the carelessness or ignorance of the majority of shippers. If a grade could be established by the dealer and the tanner to be known as "Country Selects" the careful man would receive a better return and there would be some encouragement to others to take more care.

### Other Classifications

Besides the three grades outlined above there are different classifications according to the age and character of the animal from which the hide is taken. Of grown animals the highest price is paid for cow or heifer hides which are usually pliable and of good quality. The hides of stags, bulls or oxen are bought for two cents per pound less than those of cows or heifers. The reason for this is that the thickness of the hide is not uniform thruout. The hide on the neck of a bull, for instance, is sometimes three times the thickness of other parts of the hide. It can readily be seen, therefore, that bull hides cannot be used for traces, etc., where a uniform thickness is required. The same applies more or less to the hides of stags and oxen. The hides of young cattle grade according to age and condition as "kips," "calves," "deacons," and "slunks." Hide dealers state that the average farmer calls the hide of every young animal a calf skin, whereas it may fall to either of the other three classes. A calf skin must weigh between 8 and 15 pounds and should be



the hide of a sucking calf. The hide of a sucking calf is soft and pliable and has the general characteristics associated with calf skin. The hide of a young calf which has been taken from the cow becomes dry and brittle. Thus a calf skin which weighs between 8 and 15 pounds may grade as a "kip" because of this coarser quality of the hide which can readily be distinguished by the condition of the hair. Calf skins weighing between 15 and 25 pounds taken from weaned calves are graded as "kips." "Deacons" are hides of calves which die at birth or are still-born, while "slunks" are hides of prematurely delivered calves. "Deacons" and "slunks" are bought by the piece. "Kips" bring a little more per pound than full hides and calf hides more than "kips."

#### Salting Hides

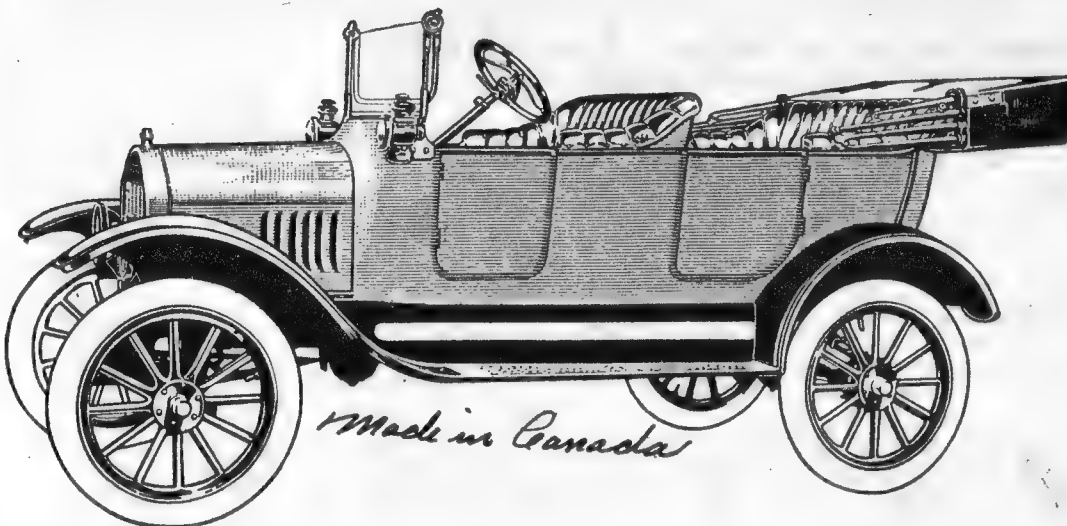
A few words as to salting. It is necessary to use from one to two pails of salt per hide. The best way to salt is to spread the hide out within a short time after it has been taken off on the granary floor and sprinkle the salt upon it. It is better to salt a number of hides at once, when they may be placed one on top of the other with layers of salt between. They should be left in this state for about a week to cure, when they can be rolled up and shipped. In winter time it is better not to put salt on. Hides should then be frozen as quickly as possible and shipped immediately. It is well to remember that nothing can be gained by keeping hides in the winter time. The sooner they are shipped the better price they bring.

#### SEED GROWING CENTRES

The area devoted to wheat in the three prairie provinces in 1916 is estimated at 10,500,000 acres; that devoted to oats 6,500,000 acres and that devoted to barley 936,000 acres. This enormous area required approximately 25,000,000 bushels of seed. What would it have meant to the country and to the individual farmers had seed been used which was high in yielding capacity, was resistant against rust and hail and which was as free from weeds as it might have been? Investigation has shown that where seed of this kind is used we might reasonably expect an increased yield of at least five bushels per acre in the case of wheat, fifteen bushels in the case of oats and ten bushels in the case of barley. This would have meant a total increase of approximately 150,000,000 bushels of grain in the three provinces. That enormous losses are being sustained on account of improper seed is coming to be realized more and more by the rank and file of farmers. The best farmers as well as those engaged officially in encouraging agriculture have long realized the importance of the problem and regard it as one of great national concern. During the past few years many schemes have been devised and many methods initiated for the purpose of improving the situation. One of the most comprehensive methods which so far has been undertaken is that adopted by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This association consists of farmers, who, working under expert direction, are endeavoring to produce seed of the highest possible degree of excellence for their own use and for the trade. When certain standards of purity, vitality and trueness to variety are complied with, the seed is registered and may be sold in sealed sacks as "Registered Seed."

#### Money Advanced on Seed

In the past these growers have been scattered, usually not more than one working in the same district, a condition which has made the inspection of growing crops an expensive operation and at the same time has made it difficult to get any considerable quantity of good seed in a given locality. As a means of overcoming these difficulties steps have been and are being taken to organize what is known as "Seed Centres" in suitable districts. These centres are composed of farmers who get together and agree to produce seed of the same variety in accordance with the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. They adopt a simple form of constitution and by-laws and choose one or two of their number to produce what is called "Elite Stock Seed." Quantities of this seed or its immediate progeny are supplied to each member in the centre for propagation. The seed offered for sale is then



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tional cream separator repairs, also needles. Parts for all makes machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. (Dept. J). 40-4

**HIDES ARE HIGH—WE PAY HIGHEST**  
market prices for green and dry beef hides, calfskins, sheepskins, wool, horsehides, horsehair. Write us for price list and shipping tags. J. E. Love, 403 4th St. E., Calgary.

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**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-**  
itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER**  
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son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783.

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**WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON**  
farm; wife to work in the house, man must understand milking; yearly employment. State wages expected. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alberta. 40-2

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**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-**  
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**HOLSTEINS—A FAMILY COW OR A CAR**  
lot; also sires. Address D. B. Howell, Secretary E. Sask. Holstein Breeders, Langenburg, Sask. 35-10

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**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,**  
breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 28-1f

**FOR SALE—THREE, RISING THREE AND**  
three rising two year old Percheron stallions; also a few mares. Bred right; fed right; priced right. Your inspection invited. Geo. F. Root, Water Glen, Alberta. 41-3

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**WANTED—ONE CAR LOAD OF REGENER-**  
ated Red Fife seed wheat, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. Guernsey Co-operative Ass'n Ltd., Guernsey, Sask. 41-2

**LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS**  
McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Post card now brings new catalog Dec. fifteen. 41-10

## NURSING

**PRIVATE NRSSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEKLY.**  
Conveniently learned without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, Dept. 118, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 41-4

sold under the name of the centre and thru its secretary. In some cases special arrangements have been made to have a central cleaning plant and storeroom. By virtue of this arrangement it is also possible for these organizations to obtain a certain advance from the bank on the presentation of storeroom receipts. This enables the growers to hold their seed until later in the season when purchasers are laying in their supplies. This ability to obtain money in advance is one of the important advantages offered by this "Seed Centre" arrangement. Where farmers are operating individually, they are not always able to wait until the buying season for seed commences.

## Provincial Departments to Help

Before the "Seed Centre" plan was adopted, every member of the association was obliged to produce, by special selection, his own Elite Stock Seed. Experience has proven however, that many farmers who are capable of growing and cleaning seed have neither the time nor the patience to produce their own Elite Stock Seed. As a result, the amount of registered seed produced has not been as great as the demand. It is therefore hoped that many of these centres will be organized thruout the West and that these be widely scattered, since there will always be a number which will not succeed in producing seed which will qualify.

At a conference of growers and of representatives from the different Western provinces recently held at Saskatoon, the opinion was expressed that definite steps should be taken at once to locate districts suitable for seed growing and to encourage the farmers in these districts to get together and undertake the production of seed in accordance with the above system. Not only is there a great need for large quantities of good pure seed, but there is also an excellent opportunity for growers, who are fortunate in having clean farms, to engage in a profitable undertaking. Farmers who are interested in the scheme should communicate with their Provincial Department of Agriculture, as these departments are anxious to encourage all who wish to engage in the enterprise, providing their conditions are suitable.—L. H. Newman, Ottawa, Ont.

## Your Questions Answered

### FAMILY BANK ACCOUNT

Q.—What is the best way for farmers and their wives to carry their bank accounts together?

A.—If the husband and wife are mutually agreed it is very satisfactory to have a joint account. Written instructions can be given the bank manager and signatures of both husband and wife left at the bank so that all checks issued by either will be chargeable to the one account.

### COLLECTING A DEBT

Q. (1)—Can I sue and get judgment against a man when he holds his land only on an agreement of sale?

(2)—Can judgment be had on stock and implements or only on land?

(3)—Can stock or implements that are free of debt be seized without first obtaining judgment?

(4)—How many years is it before a note is outlawed?

(5)—How does the time count, from date note was drawn or from date of last payment on account?

(6)—If a man backs another's note, will the note become outlawed for him so long as the other continues to make payments on account?

Man. X.Y.Z.

A. (1)—Yes.

(2)—Obtain judgment and then issue execution.

(3)—Not personally unless there is a lien, except for rent.

(4)—Six years.

(5)—Last payment.

(6)—No.

## You Are Remembered!

Did you feel a thrill of pleasure when some old friend sent you a token of remembrance? Your appreciation is scarcely less when some business house with whom you have been dealing shows, perhaps long afterwards, that they still remember and value your patronage. It may be only a circular, but because it is courteous and appreciative it pleases you. Better still if they do you a good turn on the good old principle that "one good turn deserves another." After all, service should not be spasmodic, haphazard; it should be steady, continuous.

That is the kind of service The Guide aims to give. Once an advertiser, always an advertiser. The Guide never forgets you. Years after they have advertised Guide patrons receive letters giving them names and addresses of prospective customers. The Guide's Advertisers' Service Bureau forms a clearing house for every kind of inquiry relating to advertisements which have ever appeared in its columns. The Guide encourages its readers to make use of this service. No matter how long since your advertisement appeared or how faint the clue given by the inquirer, The Guide will endeavor to put the possible customer into touch with you. Below are two letters which show the kind of inquiries which come to The Guide almost every day of the year.

Delburne, Alta., September 16, 1916.  
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.  
Gentlemen:—I am sorry to trouble you, but if I can return you a favor I will only be too pleased. Will you please forward enclosed letter to some farmers advertising in your paper, June, 1914. They were brothers, living in Manitoba; kept Regal strain of White Wyandottes; the farm was named. That is all the details I can give you, but I trust you will find the ad and forward the letter. Yours very truly, R. S. SWALLING.

The letter above referred to was mailed to the advertiser the same day it reached the Guide. Here's another prospective buyer who got the information he asks:

Dauphin, Man., August 26, 1916.  
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.  
Gentlemen:—I've been watching your ads for Hereford bulls but have found none. Can you put me in touch with say two or three breeders of first-class stock? Sincerely yours, J. L. M.

No matter how small your ad, The Guide remembers it. Its Advertisers' Service Bureau is maintained for you. Use it.

**The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.**



## Winter Quarters for Sheep

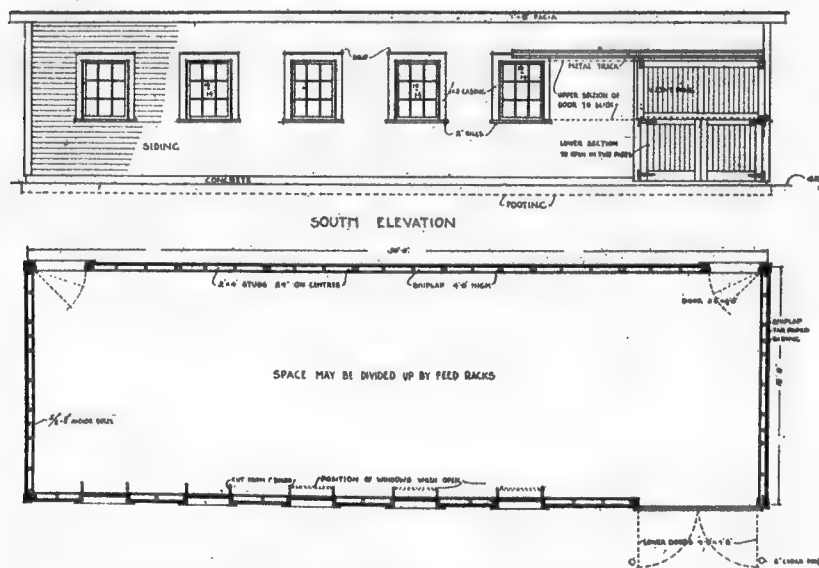
Sheep can be housed more cheaply than any other class of livestock. They do not require elaborate buildings. Winter quarters for sheep should be of such a kind that the sheep are dry above and underfoot. Therefore, when a sheep barn or shed is built it should be properly located. If possible, a spot of elevated ground should be selected to provide good drainage on all sides. There should never be a time when water runs in to the sheep barn during heavy rains or when snow is melting rapidly in winter. When sheep are forced, contrary to their nature, to lie down on a wet floor in a barn rheumatism and stiffness in legs and body will soon set in. Though sheep like dry quarters in winter they do not prefer too warm a place, as their coat of wool

is not too much room for each breeding ewe. Of course the amount of space allowed each ewe will depend somewhat on the size and breed.

Most sheep breeders provide a separate enclosure in the sheep barn which is divided up into several small pens called "lambing pens." In these are placed the mothers with their newly born lambs, each family by itself. These lambing pens are of great value when lambs are born in the cold winter months, February or March, and prevent much annoyance from ewes disowning their lambs.

### A Suitable Plan

In the accompanying illustration is shown an inexpensive building which



Ground plan and front elevation of sheep barn suitable for 100 ewes

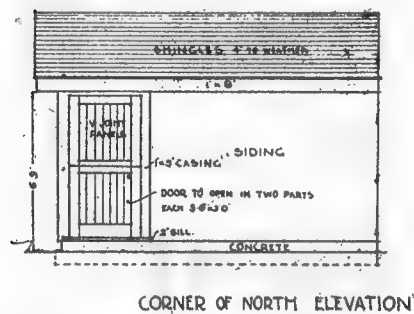
keeps them sufficiently warm. Another important factor leading to the welfare of the flock is to avoid all draughts. Coughing, running at the nose, and lung diseases are often due to draughts sweeping thru the barn or shed. The barn should be dry, airy, and well ventilated, but must be free from draughts. It should also be well-lighted, since sheep prefer the light and thus do not thrive so well in a dark place. The barn must have wide doors, so that the sheep do not get jammed and injured by rushing thru too narrow doorways. The results of narrow doorways are broken-down hips, the squeezing and crushing of little lambs, and the abortion of ewes heavy with lamb. Again, plenty of room should be pro-

vided for the keeping of sheep. It is simply a frame building 16 x 50 feet without any interior fittings, not even fixed mangers or feed racks, so the entire floor-space can be used for shelter. The windows are arranged to open in, and should be open at the top most of the time, as also should the door, to amply provide for fresh air. The inside of the wall is covered with shiplap to a height of four feet to eliminate draughts. The barn should be built on a knoll, or at any rate, where ample drainage is afforded. If the interior is filled with earth to a height of several inches above the outside soil a dry floor is assured. This is an essential point, as sheep will not thrive when forced to live in buildings with damp floors.

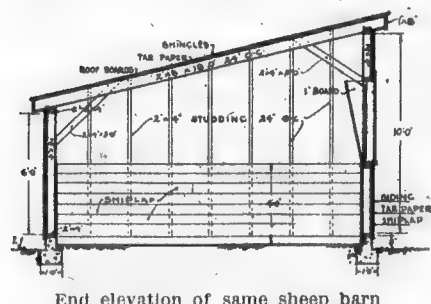
No provision is made for feed overhead, the idea being to haul roughage from stacks and to feed it during a large part of the time from racks out in the open on the south side of the sheep-barn. With this method of feeding a hundred ewes can be wintered comfortably in a barn of this size.

Plenty of light is provided by the windows on the south side; the north wall being left windowless. A large door on the south side at one end makes it easy for the sheep to pass in and out without crowding. If a large yard is provided on the south side of a building such as this, first-class winter quarters will have been provided for the animals.

In experiments carried on at the Wisconsin Experimental Station very cheap gains have been made by feeding rape previous to placing the sheep in the feed lot. Lambs pastured on rape but fed no grain, made as large gains as others on good grass pasture and fed one pound of grain but no rape. In other words one pound of grain was saved by each lamb daily and the lambs on rape made just as much gain as the other lambs that received one pound of grain. It was also learned that in finishing both lots off on dry feed that the lambs which had received rape previously did considerably better than the other lot not receiving rape before being put into the feed lot.



CORNER OF NORTH ELEVATION



End elevation of same sheep barn

pregnant ewes. Some authorities say that from eight to twelve square feet is needed for sheep. A close, cramped condition is very dangerous, especially for

## IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY-



or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. David Yerex, Sonya, Ont., writes—"I have used your Spavin Cure for fifteen years, and know it to be a good cure". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. at druggists. Ask your dealer for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse"—or write us direct.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 110

## VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons  
Belgians and Hackneys

North Battleford, Saskatchewan

We have over 50 stallions of above breeds at our stables and these are of the big draft kind and very few of the colts will be short of a ton at maturity.

If you need a horse next spring now is the time to get it and you can not only get it much cheaper, but you can break him in and work him this winter, and he will be healthier, surer and will be acclimated in your locality.

We have a system of insurance which removes all risk for two years from the purchaser.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. We guarantee every horse. Ample time to responsible parties.

Ask our customers how we use them.

### Vanstone & Rogers

JAMES BROOKS  
Sales Manager

North Battleford, Sask.

## SHEEP AND LAMBS

3700 Sheep and Lambs will be for sale at  
MAPLE CREEK, SASK.

Commencing at 10 a.m. OCTOBER 26 and 27, 1916.

2700 BLACK AND WHITE FACE EWES

1000 BLACK AND WHITE FACE EWE LAMBS

All from best pure-bred Oxford and Leicester bucks.

50 PURE-BRED AND GRADE BUCKS. All from well known range.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. TERMS ARE CASH.

For further particulars apply to

M. M. Fleming,  
(Maple Leaf Hotel) AUCTIONEER

G. S. Herringer,  
MAPLE CREEK

## Horses

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday  
at LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository  
RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.

P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

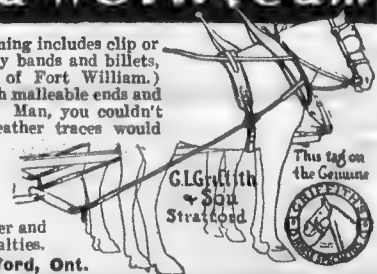
## \$11.00 fits out a work team

This complete draught for heavy teaming includes clip or hook hames, hame straps, wide leather plow pads, belly bands and billets, and the Griffith Giant Rope Trace. (\$12.00 west of Fort William.)  
\$4.00 Giant Rope Traces alone, complete with malleable ends and electric-weld heel chains at \$4 a set! Man, you couldn't repair an old set for that price. Leather traces would cost four times as much. (\$4.50 west of Fort William.)

### Griffith's GIANT ROPE Trace

See them at your dealer's or write us. Mention this paper and we will send you an interesting booklet of harness specialties.

G. L. Griffith & Son, 70 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## Farmers' Financial Directory

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, O.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager  
V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

### FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

## FARMERS!

### Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

**THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG

## How Young Are You?

The  
London  
Life  
Insurance  
Company  
Kiddeth  
The  
Wise  
Guy

Are you so young that you think you can do anything? Do you believe, as Johnson said, "That age will fulfil the promises of youth and that the deficiencies of to-day will be made up by the morrow?" If so, we advise you to consider the wise words of Professor Jowett—

*"We are all liable to make mistakes, even the youngest of us."*

The greatest mistake of the young is to imagine that they will always be able to earn money. They do not think now that they need to save. Young men who make this mistake are the ones who are poor in their old age, or who die and leave wives and families without support.

We have worked out the easiest, wisest and surest way to save money and the sooner you begin the better it will be for you and yours.

Send us your name and address and we will tell you about it.



The **London Life**  
Insurance Company

London : Ontario : Canada

**THE LONDON MUTUAL**  
FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
Issue a Special  
**FARMERS' POLICY**  
There is none better.  
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—  
**CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED**  
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**THE**  
**Weyburn Security Bank**  
Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.  
SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN  
A Western Banking Institution for  
Western People  
H. O. POWELL - General Manager

### MORTGAGE BUSINESS METHODS

Editor, Guide:—I bought a place with a \$1500 mortgage registered against it, on which \$1000 had been paid and \$500 was withheld by the mortgage company until such time as fifty acres more were broken. I did not care to finish this contract made by the former owner so asked this company to carry an increase on my homestead, which had not been put thru at that time. They replied by stating they were unwilling to lend any more money. About six months after that I received my interest bill which called for interest at the regular rate for this \$500 that had never been paid over. I fumed and tore my hair and consulted my lawyer, but he told me "not having drawn up the mortgage I couldn't say for certain, but I believe they've got you." So I thanked him, paid my little dollar and paid them. My experience shows that we need not only a lower interest rate, but a shorter route to capital.

Alberta.

A LAMB.

### MONEY FOR CATTLE FEEDING

The conomic loss due to the failure to feed our cattle at home is we hope and believe due to receive a check this year. We were discussing this with a banker recently who stated that the banks are full of money, that deposits are now exceeding loans and that enough money cannot be got out on loans. We talked the same thing over with a leading Winnipeg superintendent a few days ago and questioned the ability of the farmer to get the money wanted for feeding and breeding livestock. He showed us a letter sent out to all his local managers emphasizing the importance of the livestock business and the desirability of finding out and supplying the needs of the farmers in their respective districts. Whether all the banks are taking the same view of the question or not we do not know, but there is one sure way for farmers to find out and that is to go in and try to borrow this money when they find they have the means of making effective use of it. This money ought to be available up to a high percentage of the value of the stock, for the prices of cattle are likely to be as good a year or two hence as at present and it ought to be had at a very reasonable rate of interest too. That should be true of money for both feeding and breeding stock. There is no excuse for it being over eight per cent. and it should in most cases be not over six or seven.

### Low Rate on Feeders

The railways have now offered a twenty-five per cent. discount in freight on cattle shipments back to the country when the application is made thru the local secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba or Saskatchewan or of the United Farmers of Alberta. That should encourage co-operative shipments to be distributed among numbers of small farmers. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture now has a man on the Winnipeg yards to look after the needs of would-be buyers from that province. Alberta could well do something along the same line at Calgary at least. Grain is an unusual price, but there is a large amount of it so damaged as to be of little use for market so that, tho expensive, there will be a lot of unmarketable stuff. Good roughage is as plentiful as ever. There have been times of cheaper cattle and cheaper feed, but, generally speaking, this year cattle feeding over a fairly long period on the cheaper feeds offers as encouraging an outlook for extension as for a long time. Find out what your local bank thinks about it anyway.

W.

### IN MEMORY OF OUR BOYS WHO FELL IN FRANCE

By A. Dustow.

Sleep on, brave boy, sleep on,  
Your work you've nobly done;  
No nation forth to battle sent,  
A truer, braver son.  
In after years, when strangers stand  
Beside your hallowed grave,  
They'll think of you, of how you died,  
Your Empire's flag to save.

But brighter still there waits for thee,  
Reward beyond the skies;  
It is far brighter and more grand,  
Than any earthly prize:  
A happy place where all will meet,  
And never more to roam,  
The heart once sad will then be glad,  
For 'twill meet the loved at Home.

## MONEY TO LOAN

In moderate amounts, on Improved Farm Property occupied by the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator and railroad.

Full particulars from our agent in your district, or

**UNION TRUST**  
COMPANY LIMITED  
REGINA, Sask. 178 WINNIPEG, Man.

## MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Alberta Farms  
PROMPT SERVICE AND  
BEST CURRENT TERMS

Associated Mortgage Investors  
Granite Bldg. Rochester, N.Y.

## Money to Loan

on improved farm  
property

Lowest  
Current Rates

Apply through our rep-  
resentative in your dis-  
trict or direct to our near-  
est office.

**National  
Trust  
Company  
Limited.**

323 Main Street  
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TORONTO MONTREAL  
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## Do You Need Money?

The Mutual Life of Canada is prepared to advance money on liberal terms to any desiring accommodation where satisfactory security is furnished.

The Company has loaned upon mortgages in the different provinces of Canada over fourteen millions of dollars and our clients are satisfied clients.

The Mutual aims to be as generous as is consistent with safety, and so to render a helpful service to any who consult them for either assurance or loans.

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COLIN FRASER, Box 34, Regina, Sask.

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P. D. MCKINNON, Lindsay Building  
Winnipeg, Man.



# Country Church Music

By Fred M. Gee

The problem of providing good music in the smaller churches in the West, is often a difficult one. This article is written in the hope that some discouraged choirmaster or music committee may receive suggestions that will help to smooth the way. It is a regrettable fact that the style of music, both hymns and anthems, used in many of our Protestant churches, is not in keeping with the dignity of the service of worship. Too many tunes sung to sacred words, are reminiscent of the vaudeville song and the dance. Many of our Sunday schools are using collections of hymns the tunes of which are adapted from secular songs such as "Old Black Joe" and others of like nature. The result is that the children of our Sunday schools, who are the future church members, are taught to associate sacred words with vulgar music. Many Sunday school superintendents labor under the false impression that the children must sing "catchy" and "jiggy" tunes in order to sing heartily. The country choirmaster has a great responsibility and opportunity in this regard. If he wishes to educate the musical taste of his congregation to an appreciation of good sacred music in the church, he should also do some missionary work in the Sunday school.



Mr. Gee is organist and choirmaster at St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg (Ralph Connor's church). He also teaches pipe organ, piano, oratorio and song coaching and has been organist and accompanist for the Winnipeg Oratorio Society since its inception in 1908. Formerly he was organist at St. Tello Anglican Church, Cardiff, Wales. He is regarded as one of the foremost musical authorities in Western Canada.

## The Choir

Before a choir is formed, the choirmaster should have a clear idea of its purposes. He should also consider his own duties, not forgetting that his first obligation is to the church he serves and not to any singers he may engage. In my own church I am responsible for the admission and discharge of singers, and everything is done thru my agency, so that I am held responsible for the efficiency and behavior of the choir. Every choirmaster should insist on being entrusted with this authority, because, with one in control, results are far more easily obtained than where several are in authority. Where paid singers are concerned it is advisable to consult the music committee of the church, and have them do the engaging and dismissing of such. If the committee has confidence in the choirmaster, they will rely on his judgment regarding soloists.

One often hears slurring remarks passed as to the petty jealousies and quarrels existing in choirs. The country choirmaster has more difficulty in this matter than the city choirmaster. Notwithstanding this, I am convinced that the most friendly relations will prevail in the choir if the conductor possesses firmness, tact and the necessary musical ability to train his forces.

## Suggestions for Choirmasters

Use method in your rehearsals. Each section (Hymns, Anthems, Canticles, etc.) should follow in regular order. Commence rehearsals punctually. Keep a roll-book and offer small prizes to those attending the most services and rehearsals. Plan your music a few weeks ahead if possible and keep a record of anthems, etc. rehearsed. Do not allow conversation during rehearsal, but give your choir an intermission for social intercourse. If you are convinced that a certain member is guilty of a mistake, do not address that member individually in the presence of the choir. Always address the choir as a whole.

I am of the opinion that the best results are generally obtained when the dual position of organist and choirmaster is filled by one competent musician. In the cities this plan is being adapted more and more each year. In Winnipeg, ten years ago there were only two or three churches so situated. Now there are more than twenty. However, in the country it is not always possible to secure the services of a musician qualified to perform the double duty, so that a word to the organist, who is not choirmaster, may be of interest.

When the duties are divided, the

organist should realize that the choirmaster is "boss," otherwise there will be friction. A tactful choirmaster will, however, take the organist into his confidence on matters connected with the musical service, and frequently invite suggestions. Such details as the tempo of hymns, anthems, etc., should be under control of the choirmaster. The organist has a free hand in the selection of voluntaries and should on no account tolerate interference in this part of the service.

## Suggestions for Young Organists

The proper playing of hymn tunes is an important feature of the church service, and is often neglected by both the city and the country organist. In the playing of most hymns, the re-iteration of repeated notes in one part, (the treble) is usually sufficient to give the right amount of "motion" and yet retain the proper organ "legato." As an illustration of this, play the first four chords in the tune "Hursley" (Sun of my Soul.) The "F" in the treble is the only note that need be repeated. This plan is not suggested for all hymns; for example, "St. Gertrude," set to "Onward Christian Soldiers," requires different treatment to indicate the martial spirit of the music, and therefore the chords should be more detached than in the former illustration. Many other suggestions re hymn playing might be made, but space will not permit in this article.

Just a word about "playing over the tune," before the congregation rises to sing. Do not play it over with such a soft organ tone that the congregation cannot distinguish it. The late W. T. Best satirised this as the "I-hope-I-don't-intrude" style. The object of playing over a tune is to let everyone hear it distinctly, bearing in mind that the registration used should have some connection with the character of the hymn. "Jesus, the very thought of Thee," while being played distinctly, should not be played as loudly as "A Mighty Fortress." Always "give out" the tune in strict tempo, thus indicating not only the melody to the congregation, but the speed and rhythm as well.

The question of organ voluntaries is a large one. Generally speaking, the "prelude" or ingoing voluntary should be of a quiet and reverential nature, and should help to place the congregation in the mood for the service of worship. While the offertory is being taken up there is a wider scope offered, altho care should be taken that the offertory solo is in keeping with a religious service. Do not always play on the "full organ" at the end of the service. A lively march, played immediately after a thoughtful sermon based on the "Crucifixion," is a fearful inconsistency, and the organist should see that his concluding "postlude" is appropriate to the nature of the service.

Both choirmaster and organist should know the subject of the preacher's sermons several days in advance, and endeavor to choose anthems, solos and organ voluntaries that will be helpful and appropriate. Attention to these details is always appreciated and noticed by minister and congregation.

## The Organ

Many churches in the West are now equipped with pipe organs, but there is a still greater number, which have to be content with the humbler reed organ. Every church has an ambition to possess a pipe organ eventually, and to any such that may be contemplating the purchase of one, I would like to make a suggestion. Do not purchase an organ without first consulting a competent organist. It is better to contract for an organ of medium capacity and have it of the best quality, than to install a larger instrument of a cheaper grade. Every stop should be valuable, and none should be useless. In many large church organs, costly sets of pipes remain practically unused. An organ for a country church, where in



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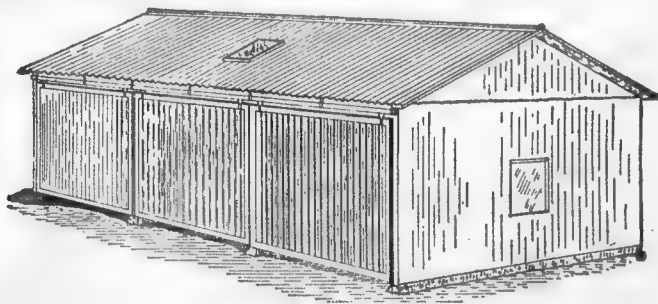


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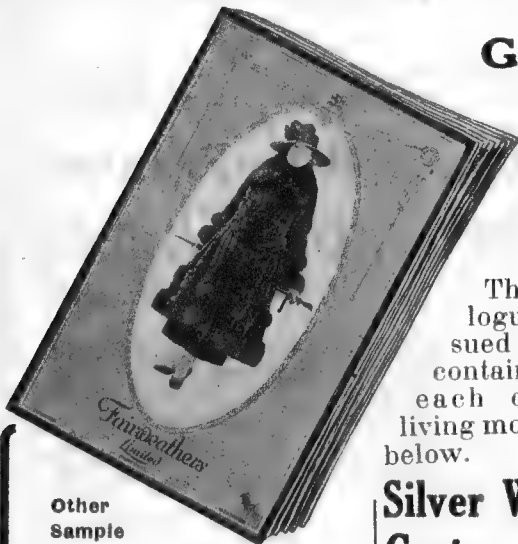
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some cases the church remains stone cold all winter, except on Sundays, should not contain many "Reed" stops, such as "Vox Humana" "Clarinet," etc., which are very susceptible to extremes of temperature. I do not hesitate to state that Canada has organ builders who stand at the top of their profession, and the product of some of our factories has been a source of delight and surprise to many of the world's great organists who have given recitals in this country. One of America's most famous organists gave a recital on a Canadian-built pipe organ in Winnipeg some years ago, and was so impressed with the merits of the instrument that he persuaded his own church in Chicago to install one at a cost of \$30,000, in competition with all the American builders.

It is not, therefore, necessary to go outside Canada to purchase as fine a pipe organ as any organist would wish to play.

#### Choice of Music

It is not always possible for the choir in rural districts to sing the more difficult anthems and canticles. It is far better to sing a simple anthem well, than to attempt pretentious music, and sing it so badly as to cause pain to both congregation and minister. To choirmasters who may be looking for a good selection of simple anthems by the best English composers of the so-called "Cathedral Anthems," I would recommend the "Anthem Book" of the United Free Church of Scotland, published by Novello. This collection contains over 150 anthems by the best writers, including Stainer, Barnby, Sullivan, Woodward, Hopkins, Goss, and Atwood. Dr. A. S. Vogt, the famous conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir has also published collections of anthems, many of which are within the reach of the small rural choir.

#### LITTLE HEARD OF WORKER

Lloyd George rightly comes in for warm praise in connection with his work as minister of munitions, but the public is apt to forget that he has had very able assistants. The chief of these is Dr. Christopher Addison, parliamentary secretary to the minister of munitions, and a member of parliament for the last half dozen years. He has lately been telling about what has been accomplished in England in regard to the manufacture of munitions. At the beginning of the war there were only three important munition factories in the United Kingdom, besides a small number of private munition and armament plants. Today there are over 4,000 government controlled factories, employing over two million workers, including several hundred thousand women. These factories are turning out rifles, big guns and shells by the million, but Dr. Addison claims that when the war is over these plants and workers will give Britain a big start in the manufacture of machinery for the arts of peace. Dr. Addison was formerly secretary to the board of education and is recognized as one of the greatest authorities in Great Britain on educational matters, especially as they relate to medicine. He was formerly editor of the quarterly Medical Journal and has written many articles on medicinal and other educational matters.

#### HOME ECONOMICS HANDBOOK

The women of Manitoba will be especially interested in the bulletin most recently published by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. This is a new Home Economics Handbook designated as Extension Bulletin No. 6. This 24-page bulletin, prepared by the Superintendent of Extension Service, Manitoba Agricultural College, presents just that kind of information needed by any group of women who think of starting a Home Economics Society, as also by those who have in charge the conduct of such a society already organized. At this time of year, when the programs for the coming winter are being planned the information in connection with short courses, package libraries and exchange libraries is especially timely. The directory of societies and officers at the end of the bulletin reveals the fact that there are now 102 Home Economics Societies in Manitoba, with a total membership of 3,730. A free copy of the bulletin may be had by writing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

## 10 CENTS

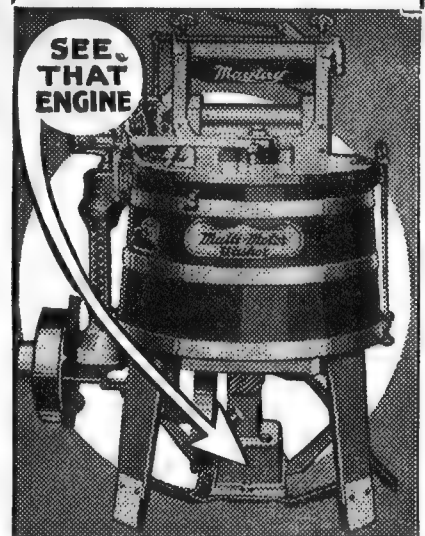
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# Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.  
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

That women, who had seemingly become invested with the right of the franchise, can not vote at the municipal elections is a matter bringing keen disappointment to the many women who desire to vote on matters so closely affecting their home as do municipal affairs. It is necessary that our Women's Sections should be keenly alive to the importance of this matter and I beg to suggest that the following letter and answer be read at one of the future meetings of each women's section.

Dear Miss Stocking:—At the last business meeting of the Shaunavon W.S.G.G.A., it was decided that I should write you and ask you to advise concerning the steps which it would be wise to take in order to secure votes for women in municipal affairs. You will notice in the enclosed letter from Hon. George Langley that he writes:—"When speaking at Shaunavon, I mentioned that before our women on the farms could vote at municipal elections it would be necessary for them to be entered as joint owners, and legislation would have to be passed embodying that recognition. But up till now no legislation exists, and, while personally I am in favor of it, it must not be understood that my personal opinion in any way binds the Government, of which I am a member; and I may go farther and say that even if I could persuade my colleagues to support such legislation I am exceedingly doubtful if our present legislature would pass it. The outcome of these remarks is; that this is a work which your women's organizations should take up with a view of creating sufficient public opinion to make the legislation possible."

We think the influence of women is almost more essential in municipal affairs than in provincial, anyhow it would seem to be as necessary. Can you tell us what methods it would be wise to pursue in bringing this before our legislature?

MRS. P. M. LUCKAR.  
Secretary Shaunavon W.S.G.G.A.

Dear Mrs. Luckar:—In regard to voting on municipal affairs, I am delighted to receive your communication showing the deep interest of your members in the matter. One of the greatest evils that follows from the fact that women are deprived of the municipal franchise, unless they are property owners, is that they cannot become members of the school board nor elect the school trustees, nor could they elect or become members of the municipal hospital board unless tax payers. In the two matters it is of vital importance that women should have the power of the ballot.

Your executive have been working on the matter and writing and interviewing some of the members of the legislature. The Hon. Mr. Motherwell stated that the legislature had no desire to deprive women of any privilege in connection with the use of the franchise and that it had not occurred to them at the same time that they could do more than give women the same rights as male voters. (Personally I think there should have been a woman sitting with them to show them our viewpoint and to point out the fact that legislation should be passed that will take into account the economic conditions peculiar to women.)

We are working on this basis, that women by virtue of the dower law, which gives her a right to say whether the homestead shall or shall not be sold or mortgaged, should be registered as a joint owner of that property. Hence she will be a tax payer and consequently a municipal voter. We therefore require legislation that will cause a woman to be a joint owner with her husband of the homestead (that is the property on which the home is situated.) She may become a joint owner now, if her husband is willing, but of course the right should belong to all married women by legislation.

If it is true, as Mr. Langley states, that it is doubtful that the present legislature would pass such legislation, do not forget that we have the provincial franchise and can use it with good effect by doing all in our power to put in such

members as would support this necessary bit of legislation. However we will give them the benefit of the doubt until we have reason for doing otherwise. We will see that a resolution asking for the above legislation is put before the next convention and with the backing of the Grain Growers' Association, attention will be paid to our wishes. I would suggest that you also bring up the resolution at your district meeting and send a delegate prepared to speak on the matter.

In the meantime your association should pass such a resolution and send it to your present member, and would-be members, and ask them to support the measure when the time comes to do so. It is most important that women should attend those first meetings at which candidates for political seats are chosen.

ERMA STOCKING,  
Prov. Secretary, Delisle, Sask.

## MADE \$165 FOR RED CROSS

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—Our club meets once a month, but I am afraid we do not do enough to write about. At our last meeting Miss Buck read a paper on the war and its effects on civilization, which we all enjoyed very much. Since then we have had a Red Cross tea and entertainment at which we made \$165.00. In answer to Mrs. Parly's letter re hospitals, we are in the Lloydminster district so get the benefit of that hospital. I think your resolutions are for one run on the same lines.

MISS M. E. HINTON.

## BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FARM

We want to try and keep the children on the farm, but we do want to let them choose their own vocation. By making the home more attractive, the work as convenient as possible, and not making it disagreeable, we are helping them in choosing the farm rather than the city. They will care to stay with us and not desire to go to the cities, where they are often led astray and the remainder of their lives spoiled. In many cases parents are to blame if their children leave the farm home.

I think, if we would give them something of their very own to care for, and are given chores that are not too hard, they will soon take an interest and pride in how and what they do. Give the boy or girl a pig, or calf or lamb, and when the animal is grown up do not sell it and put the money in your own pocket. Make it a real gift for the child to do with as he or she pleases. If the child does not follow your advice as to the best way to invest money he makes do not say "I told you so" when his way does not turn out best. Let him take the initiative, for each child needs to learn self-reliance, and let him learn by experience. He will also learn to value your advice. When the child gets older let him buy his own clothes or help pay for his schooling if he wishes to get an education, which I think every child should have.

Let them have their own spending money instead of going to the parents for every nickel. That will soon teach the girl or boy the value of money. Let the girls have the chickens to attend to, and give them part of the flock. Get a good breed and let them sell the eggs for hatching.

Plan with them how you want the garden planted and how to decorate and arrange and furnish the rooms. If they suggest something different, do it their way. If you think your suggestion the wiser, tell them why you think so, and I am sure they will approve of it. Altho we are older, still that is not a sign that we know all about the matter. Do not buy old things for the house just because they are cheap. Do without until you can afford something good, and I am sure that your girls will take pride in keeping the home clean and orderly.

MRS. J. A. WALKER,  
Women's Section,  
Wynyard G.G.A.

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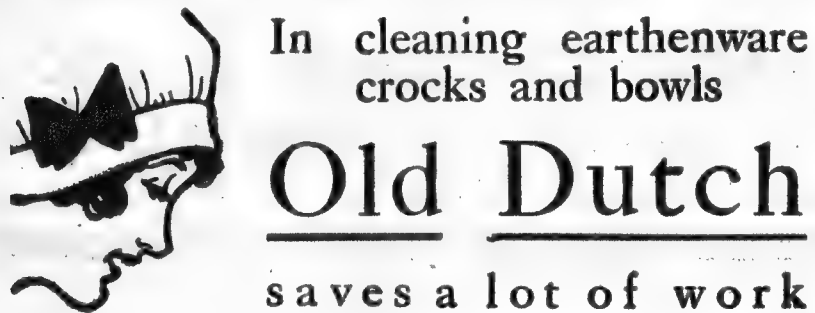
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## ANOTHER PRIZE OFFER

All the little people who read the Young Canada Club are invited to take notice of the fact that a new prize contest is under way, in which three story books will be given for the three best stories on the subject "Nature's Freaks." Any boy or girl who has lived in the country for a number of years, must have seen or known of something very strange that has been done by a plant, insect, bird or animal and I want all these young people to write the story of it down as brightly as possible and mail it so that I will get it on or before the thirty-first of October.

The contest is open to boys and girls under seventeen years under the following conditions:—

The writer must get one of his parents or his teacher to certify that the story is original, that is, not copied from a book, and that it was written without assistance.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and they must be clearly addressed to: Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Any new writer to the club who remembers to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope will be sent one of the Maple Leaf membership pins.

DIXIE PATTON.

## HAVE FUN AT SCHOOL

I like going to school because there I learn all kinds of things and some day I hope to be a teacher. I am in Grade VIII now. I wanted to write this year but mother said I was too young, but if I study hard this coming year I may write then. There are between thirty and forty going to Arizona School now. Another reason why I like to go to school is because we have fine fun. We play "What are the colors of the sky?" "Pom-Pom-Pull-Away" and lots of other games. My little sister and I walk all the way to school and back, but sometimes we get a ride when there is rain or when it is a hot day. We live two miles and a half away from school. I have never played truant in my life.

HAZEL BERNICE PECK.  
Sydney, Man. Age 12.

## WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

The name of our school is New Berlin, but it is going to be changed to Verdun on account of the war. Our present teacher is Mrs. Alexander. I started to school when I was only five years old. I liked to go to school right from the very first. I have liked all my teachers except one, but she only stayed a week. One of the teacher's names was Miss Ringwall. I think that she was the best teacher I ever had. She would tell us stories and give us prizes for behavior and attendance. She gave us a Christmas tree at Christmas. She gave us presents, and a nice concert at Christmas too.

Don't you think it is a good thing that there are schools? I think so! Why, if there were not any schools, nobody could read stories or write letters or anything. Now suppose you had moved far away from your dearest friends or relations. You would want to know how they were getting along, wouldn't you? Of course anybody would, and what would be the best way to hear from them? Why, to write them a letter. But if there were no schools you could not have learned to write and therefore could not send your friends a letter and you would not hear from them, even if any of them died, if you did not open your cash box and spend your hard earned money which you had saved for other things to go to see them. Whenever I think of that I am very glad that there are schools.

Once we had a reading lesson called "The last lesson in French." It was where the Germans captured Alsace and Lorraine. It was about a little girl who was too lazy to study her lessons, and so she hardly knew anything. Well, when she came to school one day the teacher told her that this would be the last lesson in French. Then she was very sorry that she had not studied when she should have. She could not even write perfectly yet and now she would

never learn for she would have to learn German.

When I think of her I always try to study harder, so that if anybody conquers Canada I will at least know how to write and read English. But let us hope that the war will not turn out so that Canada is conquered. War is terrible enough without that.

The teacher we have now is very good to us. She is hardly ever cross. She teaches us to sew and hemstitch, and crochet and ever so many more nice things. I always look forward to rainy days for then our teacher lets us make little tables and things out of paper. I like to go to school so much that I can hardly wait for vacation to end.

MARTHA HUMBKE.

Duhamel, Alta. Age 10.

## TWO BAD STORMS

I'm a new member of the Young Canada Club. Every week when The Grain Growers' Guide comes I take the paper and read the Young Canada Club.

I'm going to tell a little bit about a storm that came here the 3rd. of August.

It spoiled the wheat, oats and barley fields. It blew a great many buildings over in the town. It blew our school-house seven feet out of its place, so two of the windows broke, the door bent and we had to break the door up.

The schoolhouse has not been moved yet. They are going to move it soon and move it to another place. One morning I went with my father to stook hay. When we were done stooking we were going to go home. We saw it was going to storm so we ran as fast as we could. We were half a mile from home when the rain began. The rain came down so fast that we could not walk against it. It was the 28th of August. When we came home we were so wet that we could hardly walk in.

I helped to stook the wheat and oats. My father has two horses and two oxen for the binder when he is cutting the grain. I would like to be a farmer some time. Now I think I have to make an end to this letter.

RAINOLD GISLASON.

Leslie, Sask. Age 14.

## HOUSE ON THE HILL

I am a farmer and proud of the fact. Our farm, "Bryntirion," derives its name from a large country place in Wales and means "House on the Hill." Bryntirion consists of sixteen hundred acres about five hundred of which are in crop this year.

I have seven brothers, the youngest being five years old. My two elder brothers are soldiers, one in France and one in Camp Hughes. We attend Menno School which is just two hundred yards from our home. I like going when the attendance is large, but on wet and cold days when there are very few there it is not so interesting. I am in the eighth grade and intended trying the entrance examination this year but our teacher enlisted at Easter and we could not get a substitute for four weeks and that put me back so I decided not to try till next year.

GWLADYS E. GOULDEN.

Age 13.

## WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

I like school because you can learn how to read, write and spell and lots of other things.

Our last teacher was a man. I thought he was a very good teacher. Our next teacher's name is Mrs. Wright. We did not have a garden at school this year. There has been as many as twenty-five pupils at our school, and as low as six when it was cold weather.

I have only been going to school since August 16, 1915. I am in grade 3. I have one brother and one sister. I am the eldest and my sister is the youngest. My brother and I walk three miles to school. My sister is only four years old. She is not old enough yet to go to school. I am sending a self-addressed envelope for a Maple Leaf pin. Will some of the members please send me some crocheting patterns?

VADA McMAHAN.

Carbon, Alta. Age 9.



## Manufacturing and Farming

Continued from Page 7

field crops, but very little increase in other lines. The number of livestock has been, in fact, slightly reduced, tho the value may have increased somewhat. The average annual value of the field crops of Canada for the five years 1910-1914 may be taken as \$550,000,000 (Canada Year Book, 1914, p. 165). The value of other products was \$338,000,000 in 1910. The average value of these other products for the five years 1910-1914 cannot well be over \$400,000,000. Let us be on the safe side, however, and assume that the value has been \$450,000,000 per year. On this basis, therefore, we have a grand total of \$1,000,000,000 agricultural production per annum for the last five years, 1910-1914.

## Cost of Farm Labor

We must now deduct from this total the various costs of production. First, labor cost. What is it? In 1910 some \$34,000,000 was paid out as wages to farm laborers. Since 1910 it is questionable if there has been much increase, if any, in the number of farm laborers. The rate of wages, however, has risen somewhat, so that it is not out of the way to assume that some \$40,000,000 has been paid out for farm labor per year for the last five years. In addition to this labor we must include the labor of the farmer himself and his family. In 1911 there were nearly four million people living on 714,000 farms in Canada. Upon every farm holding the occupier himself worked, and to some extent also his wife and children performed a share of the farm work. On some farms the women do a good deal. On some farms the farmer has a grown up son who performs the work of a hired man, but who is not so classed. He shares the income as partner or otherwise. On some farms there are three or four workers from the family. Now, what is the average number of workers per farm holding, exclusive of those classed as "hired help"? The question is a hard one to answer, and I cannot find any information along this line in the census returns. I feel safe in saying, however, that there are at least two workers per farm; or, otherwise, there are at least 600 days' work on the average per year applied to each farm holding in Canada, apart from that labor for which a direct and specified cash wage is paid. How shall this labor be paid? I find that the average wage paid workers in the manufacturing industries in 1910 was about \$480 for the year (census, 1911). Considering the quantity and quality of the work done on our farms, and demanded by modern farming, it would be grossly unfair to pay those engaged in agriculture less than those engaged in manufacturing, in which a great deal of the work is largely mechanical. They are entitled to better wages. We shall, however, be on the safe side, and only allow them the same wages. Assuming, then, 1,500,000 workers—exclusive of "hired help"—on the 714,000 farm holdings, and allowing each worker \$480 per year, the labor cost in agricultural production amounts to \$720,000,000, plus \$40,000,000, or a total of \$760,000,000 per annum.

## Showing Farming Deficit

Deducting labor cost, therefore, from the total value of the annual product, we have a balance of \$240,000,000. But we must make further deductions from this, viz., the interest on capital invested, municipal taxes, and an allowance for depreciation of equipment. Five per cent. on the investment is \$250,000,000, and a municipal tax of 1 per cent.—almost exactly this figure in Ontario—makes 50,000,000. The value of the farm buildings and implements in 1911 was somewhat over \$1,000,000,000. Not to speak of fences, and the increased value of equipment since 1911, 5 per cent. annual depreciation on this investment in equipment makes another \$50,000,000. The sum of these three further deductions is \$350,000,000, which we must take from our balance of \$240,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$110,000,000.

The situation can be expressed more concisely in the tabular form shown in the centre of page 7. This comparison of profits in farming and manufactur-

## THESE FACTS SPEAK:

for themselves. A Garbutt Graduate is now champion typist of Canada. The only school in the province with a court reporter and a chartered accountant on its staff, the only school in Alberta that is a member of the Association of Accredited Commercial Schools is the Garbutt School. Our students won first prize for penmanship at the Calgary Exposition and forty-two diplomas for penmanship from the American Penman Magazine of New York. More successful students on the Chartered Accountancy examinations this year than all competitors have had in five years. Our system of individual instruction permits students to enter at any time. Write today.

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So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

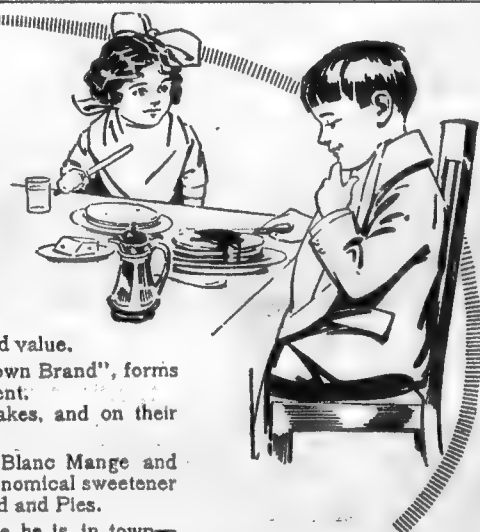
You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

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Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.







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**A** WATSON Klosed-Krotch union suit can by no chance prove uncomfortable. The Krotch is closed like a pair of drawers. Therefore, there is no binding, gapping or sagging. And there are no buttons between the legs, no loose bunching folds to rub and get into the crease of the seat. And yet as you see the seat flap is so constructed that it folds back, opening the entire seat.

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## Kirstin ONE-MAN STUMP PULLER

Makes Land Clearing Easy, Economical, Practical

You can't realize the wonderful strength, speed and power of the new Double Leverage Model Kirstin until you see one at work. Compound leverage gives any man the strength of a giant—enables him to quickly pull biggest stumps with ease. The Kirstin way is quickest, easiest and cheapest way to clear stump land. No heavy cumbersome machines to pull around, tip over or get stuck in boggy places. No sweeps to break, no horses to risk, no dynamite, no danger. With a Kirstin you simply walk into your stump field and "clean it up" in no time at all. You can

### Try The KIRSTIN For Ten Days

Prove to yourself that it clears your land cheaper. Let the Kirstin's superior features demonstrate their value right on your own farm. Less weight—greater strength—lower cost—greater speed—all these valuable qualities are made possible by the Kirstin Quick-Detachable Connections, Auto Release, Non-Twisting Cable and other Kirstin patented features.

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Made in Canada

ing unquestionably throws no little light upon the cityward drift, for with an annual discrimination of \$370,000,000 in favor of urban industries, no sane man could expect anything other than what has happened.

Now, we saw in the beginning that the tariff caused a diversion of at least \$180,000,000 per annum from Canadian agriculture to Canadian manufacturing. If now we restore this sum to its rightful owners—Canadian farmers—the agricultural deficit of \$110,000,000 is wiped out, and is replaced by a profit of \$70,000,000. And, further, the withdrawal of this \$180,000,000 per annum from the earnings of Canadian manufacturers reduces their surplus profit of \$260,000,000 to the very moderate one of \$80,000,000.

The Canadian tariff is, therefore, the instrument whereby Canadian manufacturers, as a class, take from Canadian farmers well nigh \$200,000,000 a year.

## The Mail Bag

### INCREASING HUMUS IN SOILS

Editor, Guide:—With reference to your editorial article on "Increasing Humus in Soils" in The Guide of September 13, a practical answer is given by those splendid farmers, the Dukhobors. When buying land lately in Alberta they asked that the straw then on the land should not be burned before they took possession. Now they are making one well-built stack out of all the scattered straw stacks left at threshing time in previous years, and at their leisure they will bale it all and ship it to their properties in B.C. where their horses and cattle will convert it into manure for their lands there. No wonder that a Dukhobor's crop, whether grain or fruit, is markedly superior to any of his neighbors. They waste nothing, even potato sproutings are turned into manure.

"NOT TOO OLD TO LEARN."

### RURAL SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Editor, Guide:—With reference to "Rover's" letter in your issue of May 10, surely it is not fair to make such a general statement as to hundreds of our rural schools being "character prostitutes." Such a statement is not only unfair, but I venture to say that it is false. Of course, it may be true as regards his individual school at the present time, and as a matter of fact some schools do pass thru unfortunate cycles, but get over them very quickly if the trustees do their duty, and also employ a "teacher"—not someone who simply attends in the school room for so many hours and days so that he or she may receive his or her salary—but a "teacher," and there are plenty to be had. We men out in the country must not let our very limited horizon lead us to look upon our own little rural school as being an index to the thousands of other schools thruout the province. Without doubt there are some badly managed schools, but very few character prostituting schools.

As regard school inspectors, they may on an average be able to visit each of their schools once a year (I know nothing about doggy inspectors), and am convinced that such an inspection (?) system is a farce, and an absolute waste of money. It is, I think, generally admitted that our present rural school educational system is open for improvement, and without doubt will be improved, provided men with experience living out in the country are consulted, and that partizan politicians and faddists are not permitted to influence those responsible for such alteration.

Let "The School Act" be so altered that a representative body be elected in each municipality in the same way as are our councillors—give them control over all the schools within their municipality—give them very much larger powers than the present trustees have; see that the school inspectors can make at least two visits each year to each of their schools, and that they (the inspectors) report and attend the boards' meetings at least once every three months; then a greatly improved rural school system will be well under way.

I am serving my third term as trustee in Victor Rural School District.

F. M. JARRETT.

## Weight Versus GAS

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All that is needed in a good top is found in

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### Single Texture Topping

It is guaranteed one year against leakage. No top has a finer appearance, and although light in weight, it has the required strength and is made to last as long as the car.

Specify RAYNTITE Single Texture Topping for your 1917 car or re-top your auto with this guaranteed, light-weight, long service top material.

Ask for free booklet "The Top Question" and samples of Rayntite Topping.

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Desk 19, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R.  
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Known from Coast to Coast  
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For Comfort  
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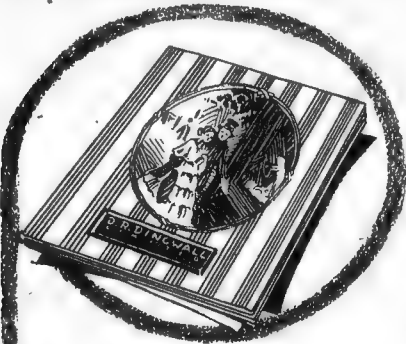
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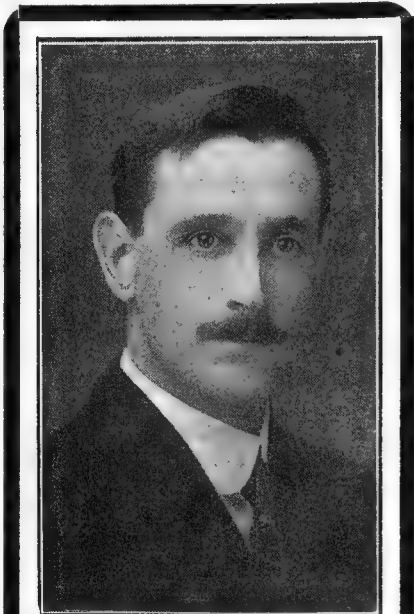
Province

### Memorandum to Royal Commission Continued from Page 11

itself—except on free ranges—has not proven very remunerative, yet as a side line on a small scale connected with grain growing, and where the farmer already possesses a certain amount of grazing land and rough feed, the extra investment required to purchase breeding stock, and necessary housing, can generally be made profitable. There is need, therefore, for adequate advances of money to farmers for the purchase of breeding stock, and fencing and building material, with terms of repayment spread over a sufficient length of time to permit of these obligations being met from the increase and the products of the stock so purchased.

#### Long Term Credit

The position of western farmers could be greatly improved, also, by the proper organizing of their credit for the securing of long term advances on first mortgage security. There ought to be provided for the selling of agricultural credit at least as good machinery as has been provided for the sale of grain. This, in our judgment, could be done by the organization and incorporation under special legislation of a company or association on a co-operative basis, under the control and management of the borrowers themselves, with power to lend on first mortgages only, repayable on the amortization plan and to issue against such mortgages bonds guaranteed by the government, preferably the federal government. In our opinion this organization should carry on its work thru local associations of borrowers, each member of which would have a



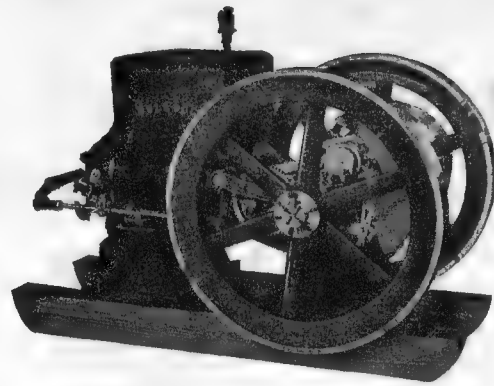
THE LATE MAJOR A. F. MANTLE

The heavy casualty lists of October 3, contained the name of Maj. A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan. The strongly urged to retain his position on account of his organizing ability and the great services he could render in the field of production as Deputy Minister, he early in the war relinquished all for the higher field of personal service in arms. He has paid the supreme sacrifice and Canada has lost the services of one of the most brilliant and systematic minds of this country. Maj. Mantle has left a wife and three children in Regina and hundreds of appreciative and sorrowing friends not only in Saskatchewan but far outside it.

measure of responsibility for the repayment of the borrowings of his associates either by a share interest or otherwise. The securities thus offered would be of the best and should sell on the money markets of the world at advantageous prices. For the establishment of confidence, however, they would at least temporarily require governmental guarantee and consequent governmental supervision.

The greatest handicap under which western agricultural production suffers, and it is one which we believe can in large measure be remedied, is the high cost of supplies, meaning the whole range of commodities required by the farmer, including food, clothing, lumber, fencing, twine, harness, machinery, etc., all of which constitute the raw material, plant and machinery which enter into grain and livestock production. Because of her geographical position this burden is greater in Saskatchewan even than elsewhere in the West. Distribution in this province, and, indeed,

Continued on Page 34



## Power and Simplicity

When you buy an engine you do not want to follow a chart to get it started—your time is too valuable. What you do want is an engine constructed so simply that a child can run it—ready to start at a moment's notice. The two necessary features "Power and Simplicity" are embodied in the "BULL DOG" Engine. It is the highly developed product of sixteen years of engine building experience—not a mere collection of parts assembled together. Look at the simplicity of its lines—it is a masterpiece of construction—a veritable giant in power.

### The Bull Dog Engine is the Farmer's Faithful Friend

In the heat of summer—in the depth of winter—you can depend on the "BULL DOG" Engine to deliver the goods. It will stand up under all conditions and give you a lifetime service. We stake our reputation on the "BULL DOG." It is a Big Seller and is giving complete satisfaction.

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The Hopper carries sufficient water to cover the engine at all times. Igniter—The points can be cleaned without removing it from the cylinder. Crank Shaft—Drop forged. Governor—Centrifugal type—never gets out of order. The Carburetor is simplicity itself, as there are no moving parts whatever, therefore nothing to wear or get out of order. Piston—Fits the cylinder perfectly, thus assuring full power. The "BULL DOG" Engine is built in sizes ranging from 1½ to 16 h.p. The "BULL PUP" Engine is built in sizes ranging from 1½ to 3 h.p. We absolutely guarantee the "BULL DOG" or "BULL PUP" to develop its full rated horsepower.

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Farmers of the West can dispose of their cattle, sheep or hogs thru their own Company to advantage. Co-operative shipping will help you to solve the livestock marketing problem. Individuals, two or more neighbors, or farmers' associations can send shipments to us direct to be sold on commission (running from \$8.00 to \$10.00 a car). An attendant must accompany the shipment when the distance exceeds 100 miles; he can arrange for free transportation with the stock, and home again by regular train.

Our Livestock Commission Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., was organized last March. Already we have handled over \$600,000.00 worth of stock for farmers. Appreciative letters received from time to time indicate that our customers are satisfied. In ten years our grain business grew from about 2½ million bushels per year to over 48 million bushels a year. Careful attention to the interests of the shipper will no doubt bring a similar increase in our livestock business.

Write us for particulars about shipping livestock, as well as about marking and classifying deliveries made by individuals making up a load. We will also furnish you with full information about commission charged for handling consignments.

Railway companies have arranged special rates on animals returned to farmers from Winnipeg for breeding, feeding or finishing purposes. It is necessary to have a certificate duly signed by Provincial and Local Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations. Our representatives in the Stock Yards are in position to furnish car lots of such stock at any time. Already this fall we have rendered satisfactory service to a number of farmers. The commission charged is \$10.00 per car.

Address all correspondence about Livestock to—

"The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man."

Let us handle your next car of grain.

Write us about implements or supplies.

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On request we will Wire or Phone Higher Prices than any competitor for grain of any kind, for ship-  
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It is as much our business to give satisfaction as to secure grain shipments.  
We watch the grading of each car, allow liberal advances on all bills of lading  
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### ASK THE MAN

Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments

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WE ARE  
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Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you  
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Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.  
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household



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will bring big prices if you ship to a live Commission  
House who can catch the big bulges these days. Write,  
phone or wire for prices on grain to arrive. We can  
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## Experience and Facilities Count

Careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments, together  
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See that your bills of lading read Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited,  
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We will be glad to have you write us any time.

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Established 1857.

Grain Exchange, Calgary



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 6, 1916)

Wheat—Since September 30 the trend of the wheat markets has been higher, until today, when prices dropped a couple of cents on reports that Germany was anxious to arrange peace. The break was very slight, considering the cause given and it is quite probable the market was top heavy at the time and due for a decline. Strength during the week was due to dry weather in the Argentine and consequent damage to the growing crops. (October 7)—Wheat again advanced to 183½ today.

Oats—Prices have advanced and considerable strength in the local market was credited to government buying orders. There is also a steady strong demand for cash oats.

Barley—Prices have reached an unusual level, and predictions that this commodity would reach the dollar mark now appear likely to be fulfilled.

Flax—Has maintained its recent high level and shows a gain over a week ago of about twelve cents. Argentine weather conditions continue unfavorable and there is also damage to their crop by locusts.

### THANKSGIVING DAY

Owing to Monday, October 9, being Thanksgiving Day, a holiday, The Guide goes to press this week a day earlier than usual. Consequently market prices are corrected up to and including Saturday, October 7.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
October 3.....	167½	160½	161	161½
October 4.....	167½	160½	161	161½
October 5.....	168½	161½	162	162½
October 6.....	168½	161½	162	162½
October 7.....	168½	161½	162	162½
October 9.....	Holiday—Thanksgiving Day			
Week ago.....	163½	161½	156½	158
Year ago.....	93½	92½	91½	97½
Oats—				
October 3.....	53½	52½	54	54½
October 4.....	53½	52½	54	54½
October 5.....	54½	53½	55	55½
October 6.....	54½	53½	55	55½
October 7.....	54½	53½	55	55½
October 9.....	Holiday—Thanksgiving Day			
Week ago.....	53½	51½	51	53½
Year ago.....	37½	34½	34	38½
Flax—				
October 3.....	225	224½	223½	223
October 4.....	224	223½	223	223
October 5.....	227	226½	226	226
October 6.....	222	224	222	222
October 7.....	224	221	224	224
October 9.....	Holiday—Thanksgiving Day			
Week ago.....	223	221½	222	222
Year ago.....	162½	162½	160	160

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Oct. 5)	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.78½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.79
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.73½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.74
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.74
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.75
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.77
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.73
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.70
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.70
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.72
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.75
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.65
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.68
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.66
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.65
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.69
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.68
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.63
No. 3 wheat, 1 car W. P.	1.64
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.70
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.65
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.66
Sample grade wheat, 3 cars	1.10
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.20
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.15

Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.18½
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.35
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.29
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.58
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.58
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.43
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.52
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.62
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.61
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.85
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.73
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.70
No. 1 mixed durum wheat, 1 car	1.84
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.20
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.71
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.21
No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu. arrive	1.45
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.44
Standard white oats, 1 car	1.45
No. 3 white oats, 7 cars	1.45
Mill oats, 1 car	1.40
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, old	1.46
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.44
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.44
Mill oats, 1 car	1.32
Mixed grade oats, 1 car, sample	1.44
No. 3 white oats, part car	1.21
No. 1 rye, 2 cars	1.21
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	1.22
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu. to arrive	1.22
No. 2 rye, 5 cars	1.22
No. 3 rye, 1 car	1.21
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1.23
No. 2 rye, 1 car, dockage	1.23
No. 2 rye, 1 car, S. R.	1.22
No. 6 barley, 1 car	1.82
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.95
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.86
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.95
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.96
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.83
No. 6 barley, 2 cars	1.80
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.88
Sample barley, 3 cars	1.75
Sample barley, 1 car	1.81
Sample barley, 1 car	1.77
Sample barley, 1 car	1.83
Sample barley, 1 car	1.78
Sample barley, 1 car	1.90
Sample barley, 1 car	1.87
Sample barley, 3 cars	1.76
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.79
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.80
Sample barley, 1 car	1.84
Sample barley, 1 car	1.92
Sample barley, 1 car	1.91

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Oct. 6.—Market firm.			
	Close	Prev.	
White Kurrachi	\$2.10	\$2.10	
No. 1 Hard Winter	2.04	2.02	
Western Winter	2.02	1.99	
No. 1 Nor. Man.	2.16	2.13	
No. 2 Nor.	2.14	2.11	
No. 3 Nor.	2.10	2.08	
Chicago Spring	2.09	2.08	

### Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from October 3 to October 9 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Oct. 3	169½	166	161½	150½	144½	131½	108½	53½	53½	53½	52½	52½	92½	87½	78½	78½	225	222	..	..
4	169½	166½	161½	155½	147½	132½	109½	54½	53½	53½	53½	52½	93	87½	78½	78½	224	221	..	..
5	170½	166½	162½	152½	148½	135½	110½	54½	53½	53½	53½	53½	94	88½	79½	79½	226½	223½	..	..
6	168	165	159½	150½	147½	134½	109½	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½	96	91	80	80	224	221	196	196
7	169½	167½	160½	151½	148½	135½	111½	55½	54½	54½	54½	54½	96	91	80	80	224	221	..	..
8	HOLIDAY			THA	NKSG	IV IN	G DA	Y												
Week ago	165½	162½	152½	150½	144½	131½	103½	53½	53	53	52½	52½	92	86½	78	78	223	220	..	..
Year ago	94½	92½	89½	83½	78½	73½	68½	39½	38½	37½	37½	36½	58½	55½	46	46	162½	159½	..	..

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	Oct. 7	Year Ago						Oct. 5	Year Ago				
<b>Cattle</b>	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 0 0 0	Butter (per lb.)	32c	22c-24c	28c-30c	30c	30c	..
Choice steers	6.60-6.85	6.50-6.75	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	10.00-11.35	6.75-7.50	No. 1 dairy	30c	21c-22c	25c	25c	27c	..
Best butcher steers	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.25	7.25-7.75	6.00-6.60	8.00-10.00	6.75-7.50	No. 2 dairy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bair to good butcher steers	5.25-5.75	5.15-5.60	5.80-6.90	5.25-5.60	6.50-8.00	6.00-6.50	Eggs (per doz.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food to choice fat cows	5.25-5.75	4.50-4.75	6.10-6.75	5.00-5.40	6.50-7.85	5.50-6.25	Subject to candling	32c	22	..	25c	..	..
Medium to good cows	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50	5.50-5.75	4.50-5.00	5.75-6.15	4.75-5.50	New laid	35c	..	30c	30c	..	..
Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.25	5.00-5.25	4.50-5.00	5.15-5.30	4.50-5.00	Potatoes	..	..	55c-60c	45c	60c	..
Canners	3.00-3.75	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	2.00-3.00	3.50-4.35	3.75-4.50	In sacks, per bushel, new	..	..	..	..	..	..
Good to choice heifers	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	Milk and Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fair to good heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	6.00-7.25	5.25-5.60	5.15-7.00	5.50-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c	..	..	..	..
Best oxen	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	5.00-5.25	Cream for butter-making	..	..	..	..	..	..
Best butcher bulls	5.25-5.75	4.60-4.85	6.75-7.25	4.00-4.25	6.25-7.25	5.25-5.75	purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	35c	25c	..	..	..	..
Common or bologna bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-4.25	4.85-5.50	3.50-4.00	5.00-6.15	5.00-5.25	Sweet milk (gal. 3.8%)	24c	\$2.00	..	..	..	..
Best feeder steers	5.00-5.85	5.00-5.85	6.40-6.75	6.25-6.35	6.25-7.25	6.50-7.00	Dressed Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Best stocker steers	5.00-5.85	5.50-5.75	5.40-6.60	..	5.75-6.25	5.50-6.00	Spring chickens	20c	22c-25c	18c-20c	22c	16c	..
Best milkers and springers	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fowl	17c	..	16c-18c	20c	12c	..
(each)	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$75	\$75-\$105	\$95-\$110	..	\$60-\$80	Ducks	17c	25c	14c-16c	18c	16c	..
Fair milkers and springers	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75	..	\$45-\$60	Geese	17c	..	16c-17c	18c	12c	..
(each)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Turkeys	22c	..	20c-22c	25c	17c	..
<b>Hogs</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hay (per ton)	..	No. 1's	..	No. 1's	No. 1's	..
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$10.00	9.25-9.50	\$11.40	\$10.00	8.90-9.50	9.25-10.15	No. 2 Red Top	\$10-\$12	\$14	..	\$8-\$10	\$11	..
Light hogs	\$10.00	..	\$9.50	..	9.30-9.50	..	No. 2 Upland	\$8-\$10	\$12	..	\$9	\$8	..
Heavy hogs	\$9.00	6.50-7.00	\$7.90	..	9.25-9.40	..	No. 2 Timothy	\$13	\$16	..	\$10	..	..
Stags	\$8.00	\$4.50	..	..	9.25-9.60	..	No. 2 Midland	\$7	\$11	..	\$11 pressed	..	..
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	Clover and Timothy	\$12-\$13	..	..	..	..	..
Choice lambs	9.00-9.75	8.00-8.25	10.00-10.25	\$9.00	8.00-9.75	6.50-9.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Best killing sheep	7.00-8.25	6.00-6.50	6.50-8.00	7.50-8.50	6.75-7.75	5.50-8.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cargoes (Liverpool)  
Winter, Sept.-Oct. .... 1.97 1.93½  
No. 1 Nor. Man., Oct.-Nov. .... 2.03½ 2.05½

Cargoes (London)  
No. 1 Nor. Man., Oct.-Nov. .... 2.06½ 2.06½  
No. 1 Nor. Man., Nov.-Dec. .... 2.07½ 2.05½

Note—These prices are approximately the value of wheat at the rate of exchange of \$4.75 for spots and \$4.75 for cargoes. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall.—Manitoba Free Press.

## The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Oct. 4.—The bulk of choice steers easily sold themselves at 10 cents to 15 cents higher than the opening market this week. The market on medium natives and plain to good grassers was rather draggy after the immediate demands of outside shippers were satisfied. Prime heavy steers went as high as \$11.35. A lot of 1,507 lb. Illinois roan Shorthorns, making that price and also four lots of 1,650 lb. stuff from Ohio. Choice baby heaves ran around \$10.50. A lot of sheep and plain grassers had to sell down to \$6.50 to \$7.25. The bulk of Western lamb steers were 25 cents lower than a week ago. The largest receipts of the season have been received and it is thought that the low spot for the present has been passed. Common and medium cows and heifers were only a shade better than last week tho the choicest ones were considerably stronger. The heavy corn fed cows showed the biggest advance as they were picked up in considerable numbers for the Koshier or Jew trade. Bulls were firmer, particularly the choice stuff. The trade for canners and cutters has been active. There has been somewhat of a slow up in the demand for stockers and feeders the last few days. The hog market was considerably better after a long spell of declines. Native sheep and yearlings were steady. Demand for feeding ewes and wethers was urgent and they met the best levels for the season.

South St. Paul, Oct. 5.—The following table shows the receipts from Jan. 1, 1916, to date, as compared with the same period of 1915:—

Year Cattle Calves Hogs Sheep Cars  
1916 488,215 147,850 1,864,791 308,207 44,355  
1915 449,344 105,775 1,417,893 355,111 38,601

Firm clearance was obtained for all desirable grades of cattle in both the killer and feeder cattle today. Beef grades of steers, cows and heifers have recovered from the mild weakness at the start of the week, and today had fully steady sale as compared with the close last week, and in some quarters looked stronger. Bulls, cutters and canners have gained 10c. to 15c. Stock here today included several loads of Canadians, the best bid on any of which was \$7.50 for top feeders. Stocker and feeder stuff of quality had active clearance at the recently improved rates. Heifer trade was brisk and \$6.00 to \$6.25 deals were reported in some quarters. Nine markets had 29,000 cattle and 4,000 calves.

The following shows the average weight, cost and price range of hogs for October 4: Average weight, 210 lbs.; average cost, \$8.85; price range, \$8.25 to \$9.00.

Not many hogs had been weighed up at noon today as buyers stuck to about a steady basis of bidding, while outside markets reported a higher turn. The downward trend of rates which resulted in nearly a \$2.00 break in the last two weeks was checked for the time being at least.

Prices paid in the sheep and lamb section were steady today for the most part. Native lambs of top quality had no difficulty in making \$9.00, while seconds showed up in considerable numbers at \$7.50 to \$8.00 during early rounds. Mature stock included several loads of Montana fat and feeding ewes.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Receipts were much lighter on yesterday's cattle market, and, also trade was draggy, dealers had an opportunity to get rid of some of Monday's leftovers. Good cattle were in

## WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, Oct. 6, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.65	\$1.71½
2 Nor. wheat	1.65	1.70
3 Nor. wheat	1.59½	1.58
3 white oats	54½	45½
Barley	96	63-98
Flax, No. 1	2.24	1.22
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1.66½	..
Nov. wheat	1.64½	..
Dec. wheat	1.59½	1.68½
May wheat	1.60½	1.64½

fair demand, but there were no butchers' on yesterday's market that could be classed as choice. Common and medium cattle sold slowly. Choice heavy steers were quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.25; medium heavy steers at \$7.2



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out any danger of spoiling and this is the time for farmers to get in touch with some regular city customer or ship direct to city dealers.

**Cream**—Cream prices are the same as last week, 35 and 40 cents for sour and sweet cream respectively.

**Potatoes**—Potatoes are 5 cents per bushel higher than last week and are quoted now at 55 cents. There are no encouraging reports coming regarding the Eastern potato crop, and with the first flush of marketing over in Ontario prices should gradually climb back to where they were two weeks ago and even exceed that.

**Poultry**—All kinds of live poultry are stronger. Fowl, ducks and geese particularly are up anywhere from 1 cent to 2 cents.

### COMPLAINTS RE PRODUCE

Complaints are constantly being received from farmers concerning unsatisfactory treatment received from dealers to whom they have consigned produce. For a considerable time The Guide has advocated that produce merchants should be licensed and bonded just as grain firms are required to be. The provincial government has at present seen fit to side-track this suggestion. However, with a view to obtaining definite complaints upon which suggestions for improvement may be based, a sub-committee of the joint committee of commerce and agriculture has been appointed. We shall be glad to receive from all readers in every province who have any complaints whatever concerning shipments of butter, eggs, milk, cream, poultry, hay or feed, potatoes, vegetables, hides, meats, or any other farm produce letters containing full details, prices, dates of shipment, weights, etc., in fact everything necessary to clearly establish a complaint. There are always two sides to any question and in some cases no doubt the country merchant has good cause for complaint. We want to hear from them. Complaints should be confined to produce shipped in 1916. These letters will be turned over for use by the investigating committee, but should be addressed to the Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

### CANADIAN RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$1,598.15  
Manna Ladies' Aid, Manna, Sask.....50.00

Total.....\$1,648.15

### PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND

Manna Ladies' Aid, Manna, Sask.....\$50.00

Total.....\$50.00

### Memorandum to Royal Commission

Continued from Page 31

thruout the entire West, has been enormously expensive, due partly to natural conditions which cannot be remedied, but still more to artificial conditions which can be. Very appreciable benefit in this connection has already resulted from the extensive and persistent efforts of the organized farmers for the elimination of the waste occasioned, partly by excessive multiplicity of facilities for distribution, partly by the farmer's habit of using the merchant as his banker, and partly by the virtual monopoly of distribution held by a small class of manufacturers and wholesalers who persistently endeavor to boycott so far as possible every effort at the institution of cheaper co-operative methods. Much good can be accomplished in this connection if friendly encouragement is lent by the Federal government to the institution and the development of co-operative activities in the purchase and distribution of supplies and raw material for the farmer.

### Tariff a Handicap

That a heavy charge on the cost of supplies is occasioned by the nation's high protective tariff must be obvious to all, and this adds greatly to the cost of agricultural production everywhere. This burden is more easily borne in the East than in the West, for the reason that it is there more evenly distributed, or if not really more evenly distributed, at least the wage earner of the public assisted manufacturing industries and in measure also those farmers who are in close proximity to the larger industrial centres have some measure of compensation for this burden which they also bear in the increased cost of their requirements. In the West this load falls with peculiar weight upon western farmers and especially on those of Saskatchewan, for the reason that they have little or no compensating advantage, since practically everything which they have to sell must be, and is, sold in competition with other producers the world over. The West suffers also the disadvantage that as a rule her supplies have passed thru many hands before they reach the consumer. For this reason, and because the amount which is actually paid in the initial stage, either in duty or in purchase price added, because of tariff protection, is further increased at every stage of handling by a profit percentage, this tariff burden falls more heavily on the western farmer than is apparent even in the tariff rate. It happens, for instance, that a manufacturer import-

ing a raw material pays a duty of twenty-five per cent. In re-selling to a broker or a jobber at ten per cent. advance, he takes the advance on this amount of duty as well. The jobber may re-sell to a Winnipeg wholesale house again at a ten per cent. advance. The wholesale house in turn, sells to a dealer on the Saskatchewan prairies, taking twenty per cent. advance, and the Saskatchewan dealer in reselling to the consumer takes thirty-three and a third per cent. advance. We thus find that an amount of duty of \$25.00 paid in the East in the first instance, will be a charge upon the western farmer of \$48.40. Nor does this cover all the charge consequent upon the first amount paid in duty, as selling commission, percentage allowance for bad debts, etc., all serve to swell the amount. Every dollar, therefore, which is paid in duty or in added price because of tariff protection on goods which finally are consumed on the farms in Saskatchewan places a burden of not less than \$2.00 upon the cost of agricultural production and all this with little or no compensating advantage.

### Solution Must Be Found

Some means must be found for the amelioration of this burden of the western farmer, or it is difficult to see how western agriculture can be placed permanently on a sound economic basis, how it can offer a suitable field for settlement by immigrants, or how it can be extensively developed so as to absorb the adverse trade balance of the Dominion, which exists under normal conditions. No more dangerous error could well be made by our statesmen than to permit themselves to be deceived by the present temporary prosperity of agriculture, a prosperity due to the abnormal conditions occasioned by the great world war, and which cannot possibly be maintained after the war has come to an end.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we believe that it is possible to make agriculture in the West permanently profitable, that production can be rapidly and greatly increased and that with comparatively small additional expenditure for railway facilities, covering branch lines principally, and that the West can be made to blossom with the happy and prosperous homes not alone of many thousands of our own brave soldiers but also of hundreds of thousands of their worthy brothers in arms from Great Britain and the allied countries.

### Suggested Reforms

We suggest for your consideration the following:

- (1) Continued and increased effort along lines of agricultural education, particularly local ocular demonstration, with a view to securing yet greater returns for the labor expended.
- (2) Improved credit facilities for long and short term loans on chattel security such as grain and cattle.
- (3) Government guaranteed co-operative credit for long term borrowings on first mortgages.
- (4) Government aided, public owned abattoirs and other facilities for marketing livestock and livestock products.
- (5) Freer trade relations with Great Britain.
- (6) Federal and Imperial encouragement of the institution and development of co-operative endeavor by consumers and producers.
- (7) Relief from the burden imposed upon Western Canadian agriculture by the existing Canadian tariff system.
- (8) So far as possible free and unrestricted access to all the markets of the world for our increasing exportable surplus grain.

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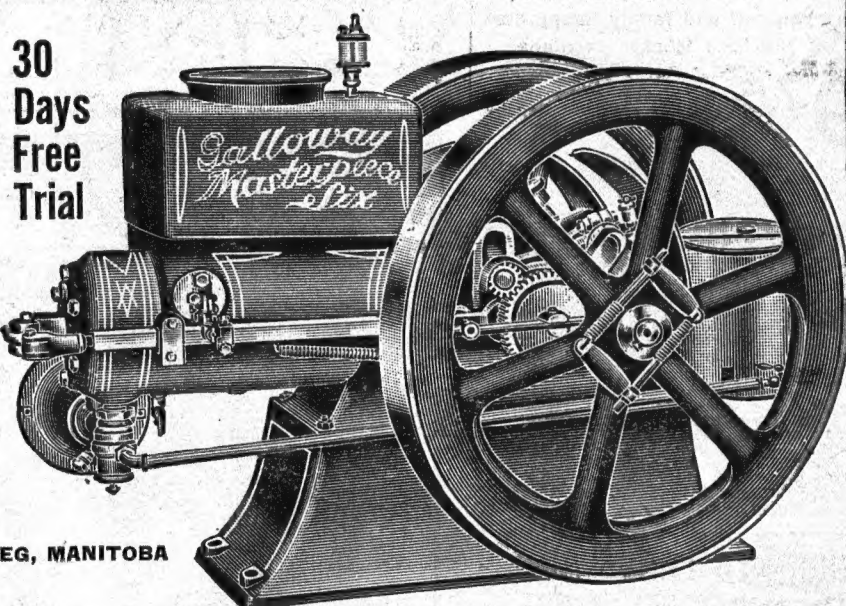
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# Thresher Belts for Hardest Service

## "Red Wing"

STITCHED CANVAS BELTS

are making a great record with Western Canadian threshermen. Though moderate in cost, they stand right up to the work and weather—run true—deliver a high percentage of power—and outwear many of the higher-priced belts on the market.

The reason is that they are made of the best Sea Island cotton duck—solidly stitched with yarn of the same high quality—impregnated with a blended oil that prevents friction and wear in the fabric—and permanently protected by our special red paint.



## "Lumber King"

AND "STAR" BELTS

have earned first place with threshermen who prefer a rubber belt. The best Sea Island cotton fabric gives them ample strength, and the highest grade rubber gives lasting pliability—power to grip the pulleys at moderate tension—and ability to stand any kind of weather. They are uniform in quality and strength, and are guaranteed to run true.

Whatever your preference or your particular requirements in Belts and Belting, our nearest Branch is prepared to give you prompt attention and service.



Made in Canada for Canadian Use  
BY  
**Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.**  
LIMITED

Head Office : - Montreal

Service Branches at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon  
Edmonton and Calgary





# Wanted—100,000 Names

Send Your Name and Address to Us at Once  
For Greatest Free Merchandise Book Ever Published

## Have Comfort When You're Ironing OUR REX GASO-LINE IRON

is just what you want. Constructed right and made to last a life-time. Order it on approval and at a price that everybody can afford to have one. Price complete, as shown... **5.00**



Make yourself and family happy during the long Winter evenings

**9.75**

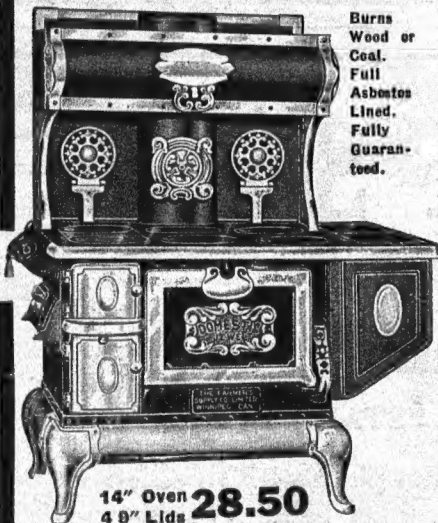


Mahogany Finish

We show here a wonderful value in a Talking Machine. Has a wonderful tone, case is finished in a beautiful dull mahogany, is 14" x 14" square and 8" high. Will play any size record, and we offer 100 for quick sale at a reduction of \$6.75. Regular price \$16.50. Now special... **9.75**

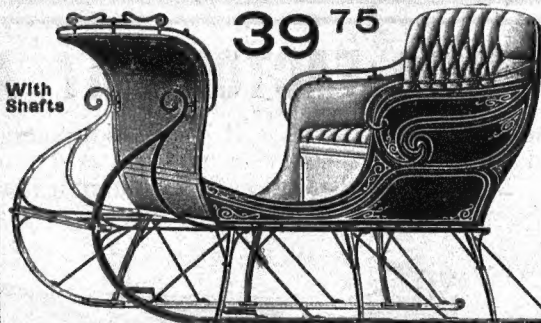
Send for our list of Up-to-date Records.

## RENOWNED IMPROVED DOMESTIC JEWEL RANGE



Burns Wood or Coal. Full Asbestos Lined. Fully Guaranteed.

14" Oven **28.50**  
4 9" Lids  
18" Oven, Six 9" Lids. Complete with High Closet and Reservoir... **31.00**  
Extra large oven, bakes to perfection. Body is made of Wellville polished steel and the nickel-plated parts are high silver nickel. Has four or six lids, high closet, long front damper, pouch feed and is full asbestos lined. A range to last a life-time. Order No. 9018. Price... **31.00**



With Shafts

**39.75**

## GET YOUR NEW CUTTER EARLY

OUR MONARCH PORTLAND CUTTER WILL FILL THE BILL

It is one of the nicest Portland Cutters offered to the Western trade. The body is sufficiently roomy to be comfortable and with high back and sides; painted black and decorated, and trimmed in cloth. Arm rails and dash rail are nickel-plated. Gear is painted green and extra well ironed, giving you the best possible construction for cutter gears. Shafts are regular two-bar shifting cutter style, for use either side-draft or centre-draft.

No. 6085—Complete, with shafts, at Winnipeg... **39.75**  
No. 6086—Cutter, with pole only, in place of shafts... **44.75**  
No. 6087—Complete, with both pole and shafts... **49.00**

## The Worldlight

335 CANDLE POWER GASOLINE & KEROSENE  
BURNS 8 HOURS FOR 1 CENT MANTLE LAMPS

No. 721—Supreme "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 721—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 722—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 722—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 723—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 723—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 724—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 724—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 725—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 725—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 726—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 726—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 727—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 727—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 728—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 728—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 729—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 729—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 730—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 730—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 731—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 731—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 732—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 732—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 733—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 733—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 734—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 734—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 735—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 735—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

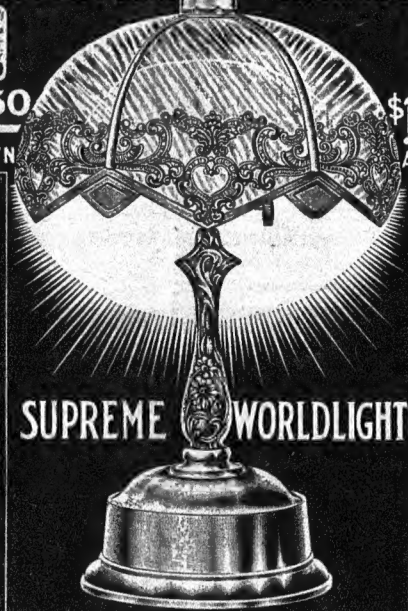
No. 736—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 736—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 737—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 737—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 738—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 738—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 739—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 739—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 740—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 740—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**



SUPREME WORLDLIGHT

335 CANDLE POWER As a light-giver the Worldlight Mantle Lamp has no equal. It is the most powerful table or reading lamp on the market today. The light it gives is intensely bright, yet soft, easy on the eyes, and steady as the sun. It produces a light of 335 candle power. Gives 13 times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp, 7 times as much as gas, and 21 times as much as the standard 16 candle power electric light. Beside it all other lamps look yellow and dim.

ECONOMY. By actual test it has burned 80 hours at a cost of 10 cents, or 14¢ of a cent for each hour of burning. It will soon pay for itself in the saving of oil, kerosene or gas. By actual test it has burned 80 hours at a cost of 10 cents, or 14¢ of a cent for each hour of burning. It will soon pay for itself in the saving of oil, kerosene or gas.

SAFETY. The Worldlight Lamp was awarded the gold medal at the International Exposition of Safety in 1914, and has been endorsed by hundreds of lighting experts all over the world. It is as safe as a lamp can be made. You can turn it upside down and it will burn just as well as in an upright position. If dropped when lit the light will go out, it can be upset without spilling oil. It does not smoke and has no odor. It is the safest and most satisfactory light ever devised.

The lamp is made of brass, hand-machined nickel-plated; all parts are well made and fairly finished. The design is neat and symmetrical. The shape is very artistic. The lamp is attractive in every way. Made in style shown here.

SIMPLICITY. The Worldlight Lamp is just as simple as it is safe. There is no wick to burn, no chimney to clean. It uses two shadeless inverted mantles of exceeding durability. It generates in less than a minute, and no generating torch is required. The generator is removable without aid and without disturbing either shade or mantle. With each lamp we include a pump, wrench, strainer, extra generator, funnel, and oil can. Complete with an instruction card which shows you how to set up and operate the Worldlight Lamp.

No. 741—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 741—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 742—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 742—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 743—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 743—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 744—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 744—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 745—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 745—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 746—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 746—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 747—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 747—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 748—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 748—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 749—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 749—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 750—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 750—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 751—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 751—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 752—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 752—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 753—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 753—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 754—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 754—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 755—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 755—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 756—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 756—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 757—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 757—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 758—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 758—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 759—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 759—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 760—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 760—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 761—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 761—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 762—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 762—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 763—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 763—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 764—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 764—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 765—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 765—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 766—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 766—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 767—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 767—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**

No. 768—Simpler "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12 artistic art glass shades with best mottled glass panels, amber color, with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP. No. 768—Price, at Winnipeg... **\$12.50**



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THE FARMERS SUPPLY CO. WINNIPEG CANADA  
Everything for the Farm and Home

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104 PAGES OF MONEY-SAVING BARGAINS

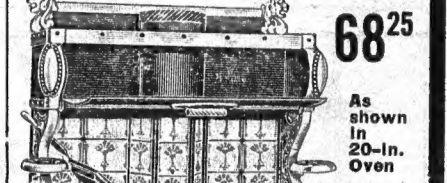
Shown at a saving of 1-3. The very latest in all lines of Furniture, a full range of Stoves, Heaters, Harness, Buggies, Talking Machines, Sewing Machines, Cutters, Oils, Belting, and numerous other articles. It's bigger and better than ever and should be in every home. If you have never sent us your name, do so by return mail and get the Big Book of 10,000 Bargains Free.

## BIG SOLID OAK MORRIS ROCKER 10.75

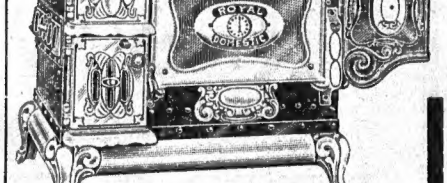
A big value shown in our catalogue, has adjustable foot rest, full spring seat, full tufted adjustable back covered with high-grade imitation leather. The frame is made of full Quarter Cut Oak finished a beautiful golden. No. 1491

Our Special Price **10.75** NOTE FOOT REST

Royal Domestic Range

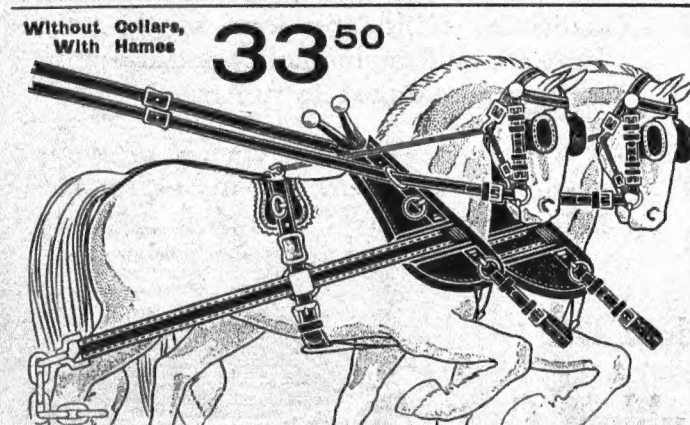


As shown in 20-in. Oven **68.25**



Full Nickel Base

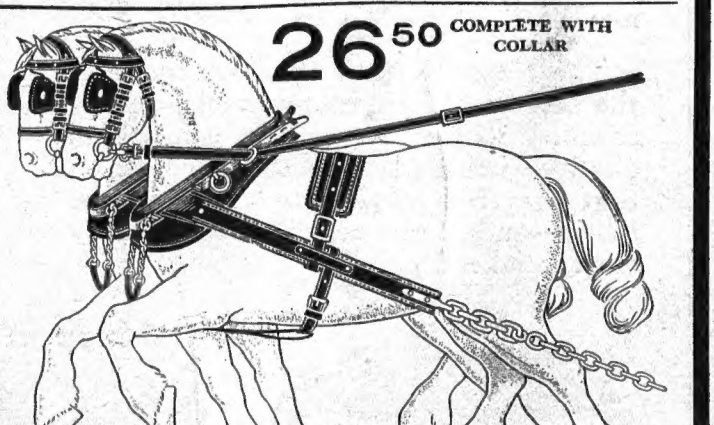
Full tile high closet. Beautifully nickel-plated. Extra large oven. Burns wood or coal. Heavy steel body. Asbestos lined. Large copper reservoir. You will find this range all and more than we state. It is built to last a lifetime; will bake perfectly; is economical in consumption of fuel and is worth fully \$25 more than we ask. When you order the Royal Domestic you get the best. 20 in. oven. Six 9-in. lids. Complete with high closet and reservoir. Price **68.25**



Without Collars, With Hames **33.50**  
Felt Lined, Drop Hook and Terrets; Belly Band 1 1/2; Folded Ring Traces, 1 1/2 x 3 ply; Heel Chain; Hame, Steel, Ball Top; 1 1/2 Pole Strap and Martingale; 1 Hame Strap; Flat Side Checks; Short Straw **38.50**  
Leather Collars. Price, complete with Collars  
This is our Leader. Extra Heavy Ring Trace General Purpose Harness, made throughout extra strong and heavy; a Harness that will please the most exacting.

Here's Two Wonderful Harness Bargains that cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 1-3 more than our price. Order either of these sets subject to inspection, and if not satisfactory return at our expense and your money and all charges will be immediately refunded.

Bridles 1 Box 2 O.P.S. Lines 1 1/2; Pads, 1 1/2, 2 1/2; Hame, made up. Remember you are not buying a chain harness when you purchase this set, but an actual 1 1/2 x 3-ply Leather Trace; Bridles are 1 in. with Concord Blinds; Traces, 1 1/2 x 3-ply Trace, Chain End; Lines, 1 in.; Back Pad, Felt Lined; 1 1/2 Retained Buckle; 1 1/2 Martingale; Chain Pole Strap; Collars, Duck Lined, Short Straw, Bolt Hames. Complete with Collars **26.50**



COMPLETE WITH COLLAR **26.50**

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Dept. G.G.G.